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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 27, Iss. 10)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXVII, No. 10.

Jersey City, N. J., May 15, 1945

Price 10 Cents

An Editorial

We Must Not Fail Them

The Nazi military power is crushed. This is the most decisive victory scored by democracy in its entire history. We, of the labor movement, have reason to feel especially proud of the enormous contribution our people have made toward this resounding victory.

But now that we have won the war in Europe, it is terribly important that we do not lose the peace. The end of Hitler does not in itself mean the end of his poisonous ideas. The end of Hitler merely means that we now have the opportunity to destroy those deadly doctrines root and branch.

The continent of Europe, after five and half years of the cruellest war in humanity's annals, lies battered and bruised and desperately in need of our aid. This is especially true now when, with the final liberation from the bloody yoke of Nazism, hopes for survival are rising high in the hearts of the freed millions. Even as great as the material wants is the need for the rebuilding of the spirit, for the reconstruction of human values which the unspeakable Nazi murder regime has ground into dust.

We, of the free American labor movement, have a contribution of our own to make to the rebuilding of the European continent. The Fascist-Nazi dictators crushed free trade unions immediately upon coming to power. Only by destroying organized labor could they destroy democracy. It is obvious, therefore, that the defeat of the dictators will not be complete until the labor unions they wiped out are rebuilt. Labor strength the world over must be revitalized if we are to have a lasting peace.

We have faithfully promised our fighting men a better, safer and happier world after Nazism is wiped out. We must not fail them. If we fail them, we fail ourselves. The peace to come must make sure that this is the last war. It must be a peace for the smaller nations as well as for the bigger nations. It must be a peace that will protect minorities within nations.

This is a people's war. The peace to come must be a people's peace. The American people can count on organized labor to do its share toward this great goal.

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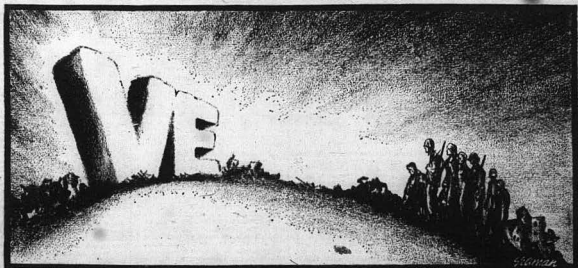
Form Nat'l Garment Ass'n, W. H. Davis Tells Boston Group

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"Yours . . . And Yours . . . And Yours . . ."



ON THE WORLD

WORLD LABORS' true interests would be disastrously damaged by the colorful "World Labor Organization," declares the American Federation of Labor, which is urging the International Federation of Trade Unions to convene at the earliest possible moment. Reterring that the AFL will not associate with the Russian trade union, which are government-dominated groups, Matthew Wolf, chairman of the AFL committee on international affairs, notified Sir Walter Christie and other officers of the IFTU for conniving at its destruction by participating in the attempts to form the proposed new body.

The AFL spokesman emphasized that affiliation with the projected organization would "subordinate the American labor movement, its affiliations and membership as well as that of other lands, to the dictates of the will of those who desire are not free to determine their destiny."

"True and events will demonstrate the soundness of our decision not to barter away our status as a free and independent labor organization. The American Federation of Labor is a matchless free and voluntary. It will ever remain so."

Wolf urged that the IFTU meeting take place either in the United States or Canada and that it be "independent of any other labor gathering or meeting."

FANISHI WORKERS' families face such hardships, due to low wages and widespread unemployment, that many of them are being forced to add their ration cards in order to secure money for other necessities of life. Poverty is so great that it is matched only by the government's dictatorial repression.

Virtually all commodities are rationed, yet remain so scarce that meat and sugar are almost unobtainable. Not more than two pounds of potatoes a week are allowed for an individual. The black market, charging about 400 per cent more than legal prices, is rampant and only the wealthy manage to keep comfortable.

In Madrid and other large cities it is estimated that one out of every three workers is unemployed, and only a few members of the Fascist-minded Falange Party have any prospect of getting jobs through the government labor exchanges.

There is an indescribable housing shortage everywhere. The Franco regime is putting up new barracks, commercial buildings, churches and government offices, but no dwellings, with the result that thousands are homeless and one-room residences have become normal for workers' families.

The resistance movement is growing despite the terrorism indicated by numerous



one death sentence and the fact that about 500,000 are in jails and forced labor camps.

JEWISH DOCKWORKERS from Baltimore were among the inmates of the Nazi death camp for Greek workers at Oswiecim, Poland, in which several attempts at escape took place. According to a recent report, these workers were taken up a last year before a section of the interior ministry to burn the corpses of murdered prisoners. Of the fighting that ensued they killed 20 of the 30 troops.

INDIA'S WORKERS suffer appalling conditions which amount to dehumanization. K. Pramanik, representative of the All-India Trade Union Congress, who is now in the United States, describing the cruel wages of the masters, he said, "In the case of 22,300,000 workers in agriculture, it comes down to \$11.80, while the 26,000,000 industrial agricultural workers have to live on still less. Textile workers receive only \$12.00 a week, low wages \$1.50, and miners 30 cents." He continued:

"You can therefore well realize the miserable lot of industrial workers who have no insurance against unemployment, sickness and old age, no protection for family and children, not even elementary security of service and living wage minimums, no right of collective bargaining and recognition of union. An ever-increasing number of Indian workers suffer from malnutrition. No wonder famines took such a heavy toll and demonstrated, as in a flash of light, the rotteness of the imperialist system upheld by Whitehall and the feeble administration of an alien government not responsible to the people of India."

NORWEGIAN UNIONS are strongly opposed to the use of German slave labor for the rebuilding of war-torn areas. "We have enough willing hands to build up our country ourselves," declares a statement in "Norwegian Unions," expressing opposition to the Norwegian underground labor movement. Analyzing the proposal to retain German soldiers for reconstruction work, the paper states: "None say it would be a punishment for the Germans. But we ask if sending them home wouldn't be just as much punishment as putting them in the forced labor here. Conditions in this country are still presumably better than legal as in a Germany completely destroyed. We ourselves need all the food and all the housing that we can produce."

GERMAN WORKERS' sons comprise the bulk of the "Edelweiss" pirates, the only Nazi-Nazi undercover organization Allied troops found within Germany.

A loosely knit network of teen-age boys who often belong to the group without the knowledge of their parents, the Edelweiss attempted sabotage in a number of places. Destroying war material and beating up Nazi party members. "Our strength was unsteady since members were drafted when they became old enough," said one of the youth leaders in Cologne after the city was captured by American forces. Another, whose father is a prisoner of war and whose brother was killed on the Eastern front, declared: "We hated the Hitler youth and they started parading around, giving orders and beating up people, we wanted to show them we weren't taking their orders." A third member of the Edelweiss said: "The Nazis made us work from 10 to 12 hours a day and after that we were supposed to work for the party. We didn't even have time to sleep."

AFRICAN WORKERS are developing a growing consciousness of the strength of organized labor. A recent widespread strike movement in Rhodesia, a British colony in East Africa, produced such good results that militancy has increased among the workers, despite their lack of trade union experience. When wages had failed to keep pace with rising prices and the squeeze became intensified with the shortage of piece goods. The British governor of the colony used all sorts of delaying tactics to stave off the workers' demands for a cost-of-living bonus. When a wave of strikes broke out, they were accompanied by severe riots in which nine workers died and a number

were injured. But the demands have been granted.

LONDON STEVEDORES went out on an unofficial strike last month for several days that virtually paralyzed all the docks in against a new order requiring the workers to "sign on" inside the docks instead of outside, involving an additional distance of 15 yards.

ON THE NATION

UNTIL V-J DAY, the chief home-front problem will be recovery. Directly tied together will be policy changes in wage, price, material, production and manpower controls.

There are still great tasks ahead before complete victory is won. The war in the Pacific still costs billions of dollars and many lives. But planned and careful switchbacks to civilian production will guarantee that the returning servicemen will come home to a job and security.

CUT-BACKS BRINGING spotty unemployment have begun. Orders have been issued to release workers in shipyards and munitions plants. With the nation taking the first steps on the reconstruction road, no over-all plan is yet evident. First indications point to a piecemeal paying of the way.

Unemployment prospects in the coming year, with the war continuing in the Far East, add up to a probable 10,000,000. Some 5,000,000 may be released by cut-backs, 1,000,000 are unemployed at present, some 2 to 3 millions will be demobilized and the rest will come from industries that are contingent to war production.

Failure to plan now for reconstruction will jeopardize the gains won by labor during the last few years. Labor's plans are clear; so are industry's. The unknown quantity in the formula is government policy.

"IT IS IMPERATIVE that a large-scale reconstruction program be undertaken at once," the AFL Executive Council warned early this month. The building up of a reserve of unemployed labor will revive all of the old pressures by means of which labor has, in the past, been made to foot the bill for economic continuities.

There are no indications that the "Little Steel" formula is due for immediate modification. Yet the wage cuts have already begun. In most industrial centers, work-revivals are being cut back, with the result that pay envelopes are being slashed.

The argument that this will not affect the nation's purchasing power, which must be kept at highest possible levels if most unemployed are to be reabsorbed into recovered industries, is fallacious.

Among the lower-income two-thirds of the nation, accumulated savings and war bond holdings can be washed out in less than six months. The greater part of the net, in any case, is not in labor's keeping. Much of it is industry's hands—reserve ammunition just in case.

THE BATTLE FOR REVISION of the "Little Steel" formula will be continued. The AFL Executive Council announced at its meeting. It is possible that hourly rates will have to be revised as overtime pay is jugged off.

In another statement, the Council called for enactment of legislation, now pending in Congress, which would increase the pay of Federal "white collar" employees and assure them of time and one-half for overtime.

The Council forecasts a 50 per cent cut-back in war production within a few months. It urges immediate action by Congress and the Federal agencies to "protect human needs during the reconversion period." It is possible that the Kilgore bill, defeated in the last Congress, would provide for planned demobilization and for Federal grants to states to assure higher unemployment benefits.

"FRIVOL" OR NON-BASIC, wage adjustments will be more easily won because of the action by W. H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization, in substituting discretionary authority for rigid standards in passing on requests for such adjustments.

Davis' order sets up stabilizing limits on wage adjustments such as night shifts, cost-of-living premium pay, but permits exceptions either above or below the limits under certain circumstances. In all cases where premiums the public or costs to the government are affected, the adjustments are subject to approval of the Stabilization Director.

Adjustments higher or lower than the limits "may be approved if the Board finds that the amount of adjustment follows an already established practice in the industry or the area."

NEITHER TO THE RIGHT nor to the left, but straight down the middle—that seems to be the course now being followed by President Truman.

Both progressives and reactionaries here had bickered to declare his actions and statements.

From labor's standpoint, one of the President's most encouraging moves was his defense of the OPA, which has been under attack from business elements and their Congressional allies. His support of the OPA has helped lead off the campaign under way in Congress to wreck price controls.

Equally encouraging was Truman's announcement that he was resigning one of America's best-known progressives, David E. Lilienthal, for another nine-year term as chairman of TVA. In doing so, Truman rebuffed Sen. Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee, who has had his tomahawk out for Lilienthal for years.

Truman also showed firmness in resisting pressure from the powerful right-wing farm lobbies when he vetoed a bill passed by Congress which would have given virtual free exemption to farm workers from the draft law, and would have made agriculture a "draft doctors' haven." Congress sustained his veto.

DISAPPOINTING WAS Truman's press conference statement that he opposed any revision of the "Little Steel" formula at this time. Of interest was his order calling for the seizure of the nation's anthracite mines, which have been strike-bound as a result of the deadlock in negotiations between the United Mine Workers and the anthracite owners. The move increased Truman's pressure against the operators had turned down compromises and the UMW had refused to end a WLB directive to the miners to continue working for one month on an expired contract pending a settlement.

Citizenship Before Profit? 'Rot' Says Sewell Avery

SEWELL AVERY contempts for democratic ideas and the social responsibility of American business was given an editorial railing recently by the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

At Montgomery Ward's annual meeting in Chicago one stockholder, declaring "Some of us are more interested in the responsibility of citizenship than in the profits of the company." To this Avery replied, "That's just rot." He added: "Paul Dunbar once declared, 'It might have been just put so far as the election of directors was concerned, for Avery won handsily. But it isn't just rot so far as most Americans are concerned. This is not the first time Sewell Avery has shown his contempt for the idea that the business man should be concerned with the responsibility of citizenship. It is because of this fraudulent outlook that he has been termed the worst foe of the free-enterprise system.'"

Naples Musicians Strike With Curtain Going Up

In Italy more than 200 musicians, singers and stagehands of the world-famous Naples Opera House went on strike early last week after the British-supervised management had refused their demands for a general increase in pay. They resumed work a few days later when all their demands were met, the chief one being an average wage increase of 20 to 100 lire. At present rates of exchange a lira is worth one American cent.

After making repeated requests to the management, the strikers, in desperation, finally walked out just as the curtain was about to rise on a performance of "La Bohème." When the management was forced to refund admission to 1,600 ticket-holders, it evidently decided to consider the workers' requests in a more favorable light.



PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY WEEK

By SAMUEL OTTO, V.P.
MANAGER, PHILA. DRESS JOINT BOARD

The Philadelphia Dress Joint Board will pay out \$300,000 in vacation checks to the 10,000 members belonging to the locals affiliated with the Board, it is announced by Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, manager of the Joint Board, and Isidor Melamed, director of its Health Insurance Fund Committee. These payments will be made during the week of June 18.

It is also announced that vacation payments this year have been increased to a \$22 minimum, with a graduating scale of payments up to a maximum of \$28. Last year the Joint Board gave a flat sum of \$22 as vacation payments. All members serving in the armed forces will likewise receive vacation checks.

The vacation fund is a part of the general health insurance established in the dress industry in Philadelphia. Along with vacation payments the Joint Board has set up a sick benefit fund and maintains the Union Health Center, where members receive free medical diagnosis and treatment.

It is emphasized, however, that only good-standing members, working in the industry and with dues paid up through the week of June 9, are considered eligible for vacation checks.

New Chorus Leader

Theresa Davis, who is on the faculty of the Clarke University of Music and is director of the University of Pennsylvania's Westminster Glee Club, has been designated to direct the Joint Dress Chorus.

Miss Davis, a full-fledged professional musician, has won many prizes for singing and conducting. Among other notable engagements she has sung with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

The Chorus holds rehearsals on Tuesdays at 8 P.M. at union headquarters.

Local 45 Welfare Fund

At a meeting on May 3 the members of the female branch of Local 45, Dress Pressers, approved the by-laws governing the welfare fund recently established by that group for the purpose of rendering mutual financial aid to members in need. Business Agent Max Segal subsequently urged all members to join the welfare fund.

Gertrude Dixon is chairman and

SS 'Elias Reisberg' Now Hauls Cargoes For French People

The maiden voyage of the SS "Elias Reisberg" was fittingly completed last week when she delivered a relief cargo to the people of France. Named for the late director of the Cotton Garment Department, the vessel, on this first mission, symbolized the spirit of mutual aid and solidarity among the people of the cause to which Elias Reisberg had dedicated his whole life.

Assigned by the Allied shipping pool to the task of bringing civilian supplies to France for that nation's 100-day program of reconstruction and rehabilitation, the vessel, which is in the 11,000-ton class, delivered a substantial quantity of food and newsworthy at Le Havre on May 1. She was manned by a French crew, with the Tricolor flying from her mast.

Leading the way for a great fleet of Liberty ships that will bring relief to the suffering people of France, the SS "Elias Reisberg" in addition to concrete aid, bears the message of American trade unionism through the plaque attached to the hull by the Philadelphia Joint Board, of which Reisberg was manager prior to assuming the post of directing the Cotton Garment Department.

The ship was financed by the purchase of \$2,223,000 worth of bonds by the Philadelphia membership of the Fifth and Sixth War Loan drives.

'George' Gets Bars

George Van Emburgh, former executive board member of Local 234, Easton, Pa., and Coffer of the Easton Dress Co., until April, 1941, won his bars the hard way when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant on March 25, 1945, while in the field with Gen. Patton's Third Army somewhere in Germany.

Correction

In the list of recipients of allocations from the ILOUW 1945 War Relief Fund, reported in the May 1 issue of "Justice," the Palestine Labor Federation is credited with \$50,000. This is not correct. It was given only \$25,000.

APPALACHIAN MILLS, A TENNESSEE GIANT, RENEWS PACT 3 YRS.

The union's agreement with the Appalachian Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., one of the largest felt-knitwear manufacturing plants in the South, was renewed for a period of three years on May 7.

Reports Vice Pres. John S. Martin, ILOUW director in the Southeast. The new contract gives all workers a 5-cent hourly wage increase and a week's vacation with pay after one year of employment in the Appalachian plant. Several improvements in work terms, including a procedure code for adjusting grievances and seniority ratings, are incorporated in the new agreement.

The Appalachian Mills, which now employs about 1,200 workers, declares it could hire 600 more if the plant were available. The plant expects to raise the shop personnel to 2,000 after the war.

Unity House OPENS MAY 29

Reservations Available
Hinges: June and after Aug. 5
Couples: June and after Aug. 12
Children: None

News Johnson secretary of the welfare fund.

Education Conference

A two-day institute has been arranged by the Educational Department of the Philadelphia Joint Board for Saturday and Sunday, May 19 and 20, at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa.

The theme of this conference will be "After V-Day, What?" Pendle Hill is a center of religious and social study maintained by members of the Society of Friends. It is situated in the country, within easy reach of Philadelphia.

Speakers at the conference will include H. Haines Turner, who will discuss propaganda methods; Abe Brink, who will deal with the goals of education; Reed Tripp, who will analyze post-war employment; and William F. Bolman, who will take up the hours of the San Francisco Conference.

'Mighty Seventh'

The Philadelphia waist and dress-makers have already purchased \$1,000,000 worth of war bonds, announced Manager Otto. "Our membership is hitting in full stride during this Seventh War Bond drive, and as good Americans are doing their full share to aid in the war effort. They are purchasing extra bonds in addition to their regular weekly payroll deductions for bond purchases," said Otto.

In cooperation with the Treasury Department, war bond rallies have been held in 300 Philadelphia waist and dress shops. There is every prospect that the "Mighty Seventh" will hit its great goal on time.

Rosa Lee Dinner

As a sign of their appreciation of the union's services, the workers at the Rosa Lee shop gave a dinner on May 2 to Manager Samuel H. Robinson, Agent Abe Leberstein and Max Segal, and Clara Weiss of the office staff. The Rosa Lee workers recently received more than \$5,000 in back pay.

Philly Back Pay

Workers of Rosa Lee shop gave back pay checks amounting to \$5,000. (Inset) Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, manager of the Philadelphia Joint Board, looks on while Business Agent Abe Leberstein hands back pay shares to Chairlady Anna Kiefer.

World Leaders at Frisco Map Jewish Rescue Acts

Under the auspices of the Jewish Labor Committee of America, 25 of the world's outstanding leaders of labor assembled in San Francisco on May 10 and took part in a conference dealing with the urgent needs of the Jewish people at this most

THEATRE CUSTOMERS GAIN CUT IN HOURS; \$30,000 IN BACK PAY

Moving ahead under the banner of the ILOUW, members of Local 134, Theatrical Costume Workers, scored their first major victory in a drive to bring their working conditions and standards up to par with those prevailing in other branches of the garment industry when the National War Labor Board, on May 10, approved a general wage increase and a shorter work-week for their trade.

The wage award, which is retroactive to August, 1944, makes available to members of Local 134 about \$30,000 in back pay which has been held in escrow according to Manager Luigi Quintilliano.

The WLB put the stamp of approval on the union's request for a "no-bid" allowing an increase of either 2½ per cent or \$1 a week, whichever is greater. Of equal importance is the granting of a reduction in the work-week, cutting it down from 40 to 37½ hours, "without a corresponding decrease in weekly pay."

The Board ordered the establishment of new minimum rates, making these two awards effective.

Manager Quintilliano also reports that the request for approval of the Local 134 health and welfare fund, made at the insistence of the employees, has likewise been acted upon favorably in that the WLB declared the fund, already in effect, not subject to its jurisdiction.

The improvements and increases provided for in the agreement negotiated last August by Local 134 with the Theatrical Costume Workers' Association. The entire industry is covered by these terms.

A full report of these developments will be given by Manager Quintilliano and Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler at a meeting of the local scheduled for May 16.

The ILOUW assumed jurisdiction over the theatrical workers a year and a half ago after a reorganization of the local had been authorized by the AFL.

L. A. Sport Jobbers Refuse Union Pact Accepted by Mfrs.

The refusal of the contractor and jobber group of the Los Angeles sportsman trade to enter into contractual relations with Local 206 and 84 on the same terms as those recently accepted by the Sportsman Manufacturers' Association of that city has created an impasse that forebodes a further straining of relations between the Los Angeles ILOUW director on the Pacific Coast.

The contract which the union insists upon would provide for union recognition, a closed shop, arbitration procedure, limitation and designation of contractors and a health and welfare fund for the workers.

The sportsman jobbers and contractors have been stalling for long months," Levy said, "but we are determined to find ways and means of dealing with this stalemate in the early future." Over 100 members are involved in this controversy.

Let's All Support "THE MIGHTY 7TH" Also Open War Loan Drive BUY BONDS - BIG!

stragic hour in their history. It was attended by spokesmen of organized labor in Australia, Hungary, England, Scotland, China, Canada and the United States.

Among those who delivered significant addresses at this conference were Major Chaim Weizmann, Deputy Prime Minister of Britain and chief of the British Labor Party; George Tomlinson, assistant to Ernest Berin, British Minister of Labor; R. F. Gordon, British labor attaché at Washington; M. L. Gold, chairman of Canada's Cooperative Commonwealth Federation; Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister of Belgium; Trygve Lie and Arne Ordning, Norwegian; Richard Naisb and R. T. Poland of Australia and H. T. Lin of China.

American labor was represented by William Green, president of the AFL, and Robert Wagner, international representative of the AFL. Adolph Hitt, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, presided.

Of particular interest was the short talk delivered by George Tomlinson, who referred in the warmest terms to the aid rendered to the British by the various stages of the war by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and President David Dubinsky, who is also treasurer of the Jewish Labor Committee.

"When we received the first gift of \$75,000 from this organization back in 1941, it was accompanied by the suggestion that Ernest Berin and his associates in the labor movement use their own discretion in applying the money to the cause of war relief," Tomlinson said. "Accordingly, we decided to organize a club for merchant sailors, the men who, in the face of their very lives, were engaged in shipping food and armaments to the British Isles."

"That club, the Merchant Navy Club, has since become a symbol of labor fraternity to all Englishmen and women. Later, other unions — and our government — followed the example set by the ILOUW and many other such rest homes and clubs were built in Great Britain."

"We shall never forget this line of solidarity, and the workers of England will forever cherish it."

**LOCAL 91
Art Exhibit**
For the benefit of Italian war sufferers
American-British Art Center
44 West 4th Street
May 15 - 25, between 2 - 8 P.M.
Admission Free

Shopping Time at Herald Square is GREENWICH SAVINGS time

The GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
BROADWAY-30th AVE. AT 30th ST.
N.Y.C. OFFICE: 10th FLOOR, 100 NASSAU ST.
Thursday Evening 5 to 8

Report From Toronto

Relief Fund Nets \$13,000;
Fabric Pinch Gets Worse

For the fifth time since Canada entered the war, members of the ILGWU in Toronto, Ont., taxed themselves for war relief activities, raising \$13,000 through a voluntary day's pay donation, according to Hyman D. Langer, manager of the Toronto organization. The total for the five years exceeds \$40,000.

The money, after 30 per cent had been forwarded to the union's General Office as part of the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund, was distributed to local clubs and institutions, including the Canadian Red Cross and the United Welfare Chest.

The Dress Joint Board and the Cloth Joint Council have also issued a call to the Toronto clubs and members to give their utmost support to the current war bond drive in Canada. In the previous drive, ILGWU members purchased bonds for more than \$1,000,000, not including the heavy purchases made by the locals directly. In this drive, too, the Toronto organization, by arrangement with the General Office, bought \$25,000 worth of bonds.

Lenders of All Markets

Since Confederation, representatives from the three Canadian ILGWU markets, Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, comprising the executive of the Canadian Coordinating Committee, met in the latter city. The session was attended by many local shop owners in Canada, who came up with a luncheon inspired by the Winnipeg ILGWU to the delegates.

Canada's "No-Strike" Causes Tightening of Materials

The Toronto textile trades, especially Langer, very recently thrown into momentary confusion by a new set of tight regulations affecting the distribution of available materials, as well as the refusal to wholesale selling prices to the 1942 level, the so-called "cut-off-price."

Hardly less than those manufacturers who entered business after May 15, 1944, whose fabric supply has been virtually cut off. Frantic efforts are now being made by this group in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, to state off the complete disaster that threatens them.

Toronto Sportswear Drive Making steady Progress

The organization campaign which the union is carrying on in the Toronto sportswear shops is moving ahead fast. Betty Levitt, who is also taking charge of educational work, has been added to the sportswear organizing staff.

The recently signed collective agreement with the Toronto sportswear manufacturers group contains provisions for wage raises 50c both piece-workers and time-workers, boosting earnings all along the line from \$2 to \$2 1/2 a week.

Cutters and Drapers Gain in Revision of Dress Pact

A revision of certain clauses in the existing dress agreement has resulted in an increase of \$4 a week for cutters and an adjustment of rates for drapers. At the same time the dress manufacturers' association has been asked to join with the union in an effort to get the gov-

Local 142 Sales Okay On Vacations For 1,000

Paid vacations for about 1,000 workers employed in the artificial flower and frasier industry have been approved by the Regional WLB. It is announced by Joseph Turin, manager of Local 142. The award, made on May 4, is retroactive to March, 1944. The Artificial Flower Board of Trade had joined Local 142 in seeking the approval. Employers have been setting aside funds in escrow in expectation of favorable action by the WLB.

Hub City Shops Face Crisis

W.H. Davis Bids Bostonians Start National Trade Body

The possibility that 13,000 garment workers in Massachusetts, half of them in the greater Boston market, may soon find themselves unemployed at the very time when increased production of women's apparel is most urgent was laid before Economic Stabilization Director W.H. Davis by industry and union representatives of the Hub City apparel trades at a series of meet-

ings held in Washington on May 8 and 9.

The committee that visited Davis included leaders of the cloak, sportswear and dress trades of Boston as well as Vice Pres. Philip Kramer who, as general manager of the Boston Joint Board, acted as spokesman for the workers' interests.

It is indicated that Davis listened sympathetically to their request that price roll-backs on retail and manufacturing levels be paralleled by similar roll-backs at the mill level. He was told that the fabric supply situation in Boston has already become chaotic and that further confusion is being caused by the absence of compulsory measures to insure an equitable distribution of available supplies.

According to Kramer, Director Davis urged the committee to initiate steps leading to the formation of a national organization of the new's garment manufacturers. He suggested that such an organization, preventing a solid front by the industry, might be used to buy by the heads of government supply and price agencies a single program, free from inconsistent and contradictory requests. He indicated that a program under the auspices of such a national body could carry considerable weight in the formation of future orders regarding the production of civilian apparel.

The conferences in Washington followed a meeting with Gov. Massachusetts on May 4 after a survey of the women's garment industry in the Boston region had revealed that many flags in that market were on the verge of closing down.

Kramer told the Governor that the amount of overtime work was diminishing at a rapid pace, that production in dress shops was slowing down, that cloak firms were reeling at the bottom of their piece-pools stock-piles and that one large producer of sportswear, the Century Sportswear shop, employing around 200 workers, had already been compelled to close.

Gov. Tobin brought about the meetings in Washington through arrangements made by Rep. John W. McCormack of Boston.

Returning from Washington on May 10, Vice Pres. Kramer, together with Edward M. Marcus, Oscar Guren and Lawrence Richmond of the Boston manufacturers group, conferred with Pres. David Dubinsky in New York.

The Boston committee reports that contact has been made with industry associations in all of the nation's garment markets for study and action on the suggestions made by Stabilization Director Davis.

Local 62's Members Get \$30 Vacations

Members of Local 62, Underground Workers, will receive \$30 each as their vacation payments in 1945, announced Manager Samuel Shere at the last membership meeting.

ILG Certified By NLRB At Sterling-Reliance

The National Labor Relations Board on May 9 certified the ILGWU as the bargaining agent for the workers of the Hamilton, W. Va., plant of the Sterling-Reliance Co. The Maryland-Virginia District of the union won an overwhelming decision victory at the plant on April 27. The firm has been called upon to negotiate an agreement, according to Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler.

DIXIE NEWS AND VIEWS

By JOHN A. MARTIN, Southeastern Director

Throughout the South the hunt for new industry is on and such groups as the chambers of commerce, the citizens' industrial committees and post-war planning groups are in full cry. The coming of victory in Europe has at last stimulated them to a sudden interest in the industrial future of their communities.

These business-booster elements have become aware of the fact that the Southern wartime industrial boom has been based on a very uncertain foundation. The South has had more than its share of military training camps and the Army parachute have maintained an artificial prosperity in those localities for the past several years. The thousands of members of the armed forces have passed a godsend to the restaurants, beer parlors and other retail trades located near the camps. A soldier who has been paying 35 cents a bottle for beer will now be out of his meager \$30 a month can understand some of the prosperity that has, until recently, blessed the South.

Many of these large camps have been turned into prisoner-of-war camps, with the result that some Southern cities that were rapidly forming their own "G.I. White Ways" are becoming almost ghost towns. Bankers, power companies and G.I. more stable business interests are abruptly forced to realize that nearly all the growth represented by the so-called war industries has been chiefly of a temporary nature.

War Boom Fading

As the business-booster groups of Dixie have awakened to these facts they have become desperate in their frantic attempts to induce new industries to come to the South. Practically every town worthy of a place on the map is now trying to bring in new shops, and they have almost universally resorted to the old, familiar low-wage formula of the South.

Some of these groups in the larger cities are calling themselves by such impressive names as "Citizens' Post-War Planning Committee" or "Resources Utilization Board." A number of them have employed so-called experts to make industrial surveys, which are very elaborately printed and given widespread circulation among Northern industrial circles.

Chattanooga Come-on

One such group, known as the Resources Utilization Board of

Chattanooga (a new and fancy name for Chamber of Commerce) has just announced that a very extensive industrial survey made by a leading engineering firm disclosed the fact that Chattanooga is an ideal spot for the location of garment factories.

Low Pay Lure

The report gives a lengthy statistical picture of various costs in the industry, but the pay-off comes in the following statement: "Manufacturing costs should be low in Chattanooga because wages and salaries paid to workers in the Southern states are generally lower than those paid in the Northern clothing centers."

This general pattern is nothing new to the Dixie. For years the Southern business doctores have used the same appeal to induce garment and textile manufacturers and other industries to come to Dixie. The present agitation is different only in that it is more extensive at the moment. In some instances, incentives have already been started, in other cases, negotiations are going on to that end.

But our own organizational work is already under way in many of the places where shops have already been located. In fact, three of these companies already have NLRB elections because they found the union waiting for them when they opened up.

V-E Day on Seventh Ave. — Thousands Celebrating in Blizzard Of Swatches — Great Tasks Ahead As Halfway Mark Is Reached



New York City's garment workers put their own mark on V-E Day. Pouring out of thousands of shops in a spontaneous demonstration of joy, they sang and danced their way up and down Seventh Ave. and Broadway, gradually moving to Times Square where hundreds of thousands of the city's men, women, children and servicemen, on leave staged a victory celebration.

When the celebration was over, when the thousands of pounds of swatches, cut-aways, wrappings, old bills and ledger pages that had poured out of the skyscraper shops had been cleared away, after mothers had carefully packed their pictures of sons in the service which many had waved along with flags and banners, the garment workers returned to their shops, ready to face the tasks and sacrifices still needed to bring complete victory to the democracy.

It was a grand day, a preview of peace, a seventh-inning stretch in the greatest contest of all time—the fight for democracy and peace.

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS
Cloak Locals

Local 117 - May 24
Manhattan Center

Local 23 - May 31
Rand School

Local 64 - May 24
Joint Board

Local 82 - May 24
Joint Board

Dressmakers Set for "Mighty Seventh"



General Manager Julius Hochman assures William Richmond, executive manager of the New York War Finance Committee, that New York dressmakers will do their part in the Seventh War Loan for which the IGWU has set itself a \$15,000,000 goal. Looking on are Jacob Roubinbaum, assistant general manager (extreme left), and (extreme right) Ben Ery, president of the Joint Board, next to N. M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer.

All-Out Dressmakers' Zeal Seen in Seventh War Loan

Shop chairmen in the metropolitan dress industry were called upon last week by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, to take the initiative in mobilizing the workers for all-out participation in the Seventh War Loan drive. A letter of instructions has gone out to the union's 2,000 key men in the industry emphasizing the importance of the drive. "Our International has pledged to raise at least \$13,000,000 to furnish the government with a full squadron of B-29 bombers. We dressmakers must do our share to achieve this goal," the letter stated.

The Joint Board communication, sent shortly after V-E Day, reads as follows:

"At last the great day of victory is at hand. The secured Nazi regime is no more, the Axis has been smashed in Europe and it won't be very long before Japanese militarism is crushed in the Pacific. But the war isn't over yet. The Battle of the Pacific still remains to be fought. There must be no slackening now as the last great push begins.

"The government has just announced the Seventh War Loan—the drive for final victory. Our union is, of course, participating heart and soul in this drive. Our International has pledged to raise at least \$13,000,000 to furnish the government with a full squadron of B-29 bombers. We dressmakers must do our share to achieve this goal.

"The union depends upon you as shop chairmen to help put this very important campaign over the top. Here is what you can do in this drive: Call the attention of the workers of your shop to the launching of the Seventh War Loan and its importance at this moment on the eve of complete victory. Get each worker to buy as many bonds as he can. Remember that buying a bond is really making the best

'22' Blood Donors to Get Red Cross Certificates

Blood donors of Local 22 will soon receive special testimonial certificates indicating their service to the Red Cross Blood Bank. It is requested that all donors who have not yet registered with the union do so now in order to be eligible for the certificate. Proof of the blood donation must be furnished at the time of registration, which is taking place at the Local 22 Education Office.

The union likewise urges all members who have not yet given this aid to become blood donors as soon as possible in behalf of the numerous wounded men in the armed forces.

Fairness of Health Fund Is Claims Committee Job

Every institution that distributes benefits among large numbers of people must possess a special agency to weigh grievances and adjudicate claims on the part of those who feel that they have not been fairly treated in the course of the regular operation of the system. The Dress Joint Board Health Fund, which offers a wide variety of health and medical benefits to over 75,000 dressmakers, has just such an agency in its Claims Committee, which is made up of two representatives of each of the three Joint Board locals covered by the system.

Locals 10, 22 and 24, with Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, serving as chairman of the agency.

This committee meets every other Thursday in Room 208 of the Joint Board building to hear the pleas and complaints of members in connection with the allocation of Health Fund benefits.

Most of the cases before the committee, reports indicate, arise from the failure of members to make immediate report of illness when they claim sick benefit. According to the rules and regulations of the Health Fund, benefits are to be paid only from the date of notification and on recommendation of the Union Health Center physician investigating the case.

The sick service is available to Local 22 members every weekday between 9 P.M. and 9 P.M. and on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Vacation Payments Mapped for June 1

Final preparations to distribute vacation checks to more than 76,000 dressmakers are being completed, it is announced by Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the New York Dress Joint Board. In accordance with the regulations of the Health and Vacation Fund, under which these benefits are being paid, the actual distribution will be initiated on June 1, 1945, when Joint Board business agents will begin visiting their shops with vacation checks for those workers who are entitled to them. Benefits cover one week's vacation and vary in amount according to craft, ranging from \$25 to \$35.

The checks will be made out in advance to the individual workers by name and will be delivered by the business agent only upon presentation of the union membership card. Workers are, therefore, urged to have their membership cards in their possession and ready to be shown. It is emphasized that otherwise they will not be able to receive their checks. All workers whose cards are being held at the union office for any reason should take immediate steps to regain possession of them, Minkoff said.

Minkoff also announced that a letter would shortly be addressed to all shop chairmen instructing them to withhold the payment of dues to the local union officers in order until vacation checks have been distributed in their shops. The reason for this, it was explained, was to prevent workers from being deprived of their membership cards at a time when these might be needed any day for presentation to receive vacation benefits.

Workers who for one reason or another are not attached to shops, as well as workers with complaints in connection with vacation benefits, will have the opportunity of presenting their claims after June 15. On that day a special statement will be opened by the Health Fund on the second floor of the Joint Board headquarters, 272 West 43d St. Applicants are to appear in person with their union membership cards in their possession and fill out the form that will be supplied for the purpose. Members are assured that all claims will be given immediate consideration.

Minkoff expressed gratification at the promptness and accuracy with which the great majority of shop chairmen have filed out the shop registrations on the basis of which vacation checks are being made out. A number of chairmen, however, have not yet returned the registration forms for their shops, and he urged these to do so at once.

Help win the war and get extra red points. Save waste fats and take them to your butcher.

Eye Center-Opens For Dressmakers

In view of the large waiting list of appointments for eye examinations under the Dress Joint Board's new Health and Vacation Fund, the Union Health Center, with the cooperation of Local 22, Dressmakers, has set up an extension center for eye service at the SOGA's headquarters.

The experiment started three weeks ago with an optician and an optometrist making examinations and issuing prescriptions. Since then a second optometrist has joined the staff.

The eye service is available to Local 22 members every weekday between 9 P.M. and 9 P.M. and on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Club 22 Schedules Varied Activities For Younger Set

As the social center of the younger dressmakers, "Club 22" continues to be one of Local 22's most popular activities, drawing an ever-increasing number of members to its meetings and sponsored events.

Under the leadership of Gertrude Ostrowski, its chairman, and George Goldmark, newly appointed educational director of Local 22, the group is planning several programs, including a theatre party to see "Othello," a trip to a veterans' hospital to attend a dance given by convalescent soldiers and a weekend institute at the Hudson Shore Labor School.

"Club 22" meets every Wednesday at 9:30 P.M. Tea, coffee and sandwiches are served, after which an educational film or informal lecture is presented.

The Big Push for the "Mighty Seventh" Gets Under Way



Seymour Hertz, shop chairman of D. and M. Dress Co., (left) pledges for war bonds from Florence Carbone and other fellow workers as well as from employer, Mayr Krasnow at a noon-time rally that yielded \$28,000 for the Seventh War Loan drive.

Peace Series For Local 22

A special series of three lectures on "Man's Search for a Lasting Peace" will be sponsored for members of Local 22, Dressmakers, during the latter part of the month to focus attention on the national and international problems that face workers and progressives in the present era.

The first lecture will deal with the broad issues evolving from the San Francisco Conference and the second with the purpose of the Bretton Woods agreements. Particular attention will be given to the question of bringing about peaceful economic relations among nations.

The final lecture will be the subject of "Full Employment as a Prerequisite for Peace" and will concentrate on domestic matters. "The union is presenting this series of lectures," declared Manager Charles H. Zimmerman, "as a means of educating its members on the important stake that labor has in the tremendous decisions now being made."

Italy and Tomorrow

By LUIGI ANTONINI
First Vice Pres., ILGWU

In Italy they have long said "Finis Mussolini." He was finished as head of the Fascist party and as head of the government. He was finished as an Italian. He has been a total moral and political finish.

Now he is gone physically too, as though to pay for all his wretched misdeeds; as the well-deserved punishment of destiny.

He had called himself "Duce." He will remain in history as the chief of the traitors to the working class, as the leader of the traitors to the freedom and independence of Italy, as the head of the traitors to every law of heaven and earth.

Arch-Traitor of Italy

During his lifetime, his days of joy and happiness were those in which he conspired all the seven deadly sins, one by one and multiplying them as he went along.

Back in 1919, when a few madmen gathered around Mussolini, he had the boldness to call himself "Il Duce," like a sinister omen for Italy and humanity, the black symbol with the death-head upon it. I took glory among the most determined and unwavering opponents of Mussolini and his bands.

Not even when it seemed that the whole sky was darkened by the triumphal march of even though yielding, I could not yield, because every success for Mussolini was a crime against humanity, because every word uttered by him was a lie, a lie that cost tears and blood and unspeakable suffering.

Mussolini seemed to triumph when he defied liberty as a petrified corpse, to be trod upon by his gangs. But liberty, risen anew, has been avenged by history—the petrified body of Mussolini has been trod upon by the Italian people.

Mussolini seemed to have triumphed when he ordered the voice of Giuseppe Matteotti silenced by assassination. But Matteotti lies eternally in the veneration of the Italian people, and Mussolini is eternally damned by Italy and the world.

History Catches Up

Mussolini seemed to have triumphed when he imposed by terror the total regime of his tyranny on an entire nation, but this nation, which has 2,000 years of history behind it, has always known its tyrants pay dearly, has had its final triumph. It is tearing down every stone of the totalitarian prison created by Mussolini.

Mussolini seemed to have triumphed when he ordered his Grangues to violate all international law in order to subjugate independent Ethiopia with steel, gas and fire. We who saw in that mad adventure the negation of every Italian virtue, we who saw the misfortunes that would result for Italy, were in America the favorite object of derision by some of our own people who said:

"THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular
ITALIAN RADIO HOUR
Symphony Orchestra and
Opera Singers of International
Fame

Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILGWU
and General Secretary of Local 89
in his weekly comments on labor
and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From 10 to 11
on EASTERN HOOKUP

WEED (1330 Kc.) New York
WVBC (1340 Kc.) Philadelphia
WBNS (1240 Kc.) New Haven
WBNS (1240 Kc.) Bridgeport, N.J.

Reports on the Labor Front LABOR LOOKS AT POLAND

Matthew Wolf
Vice Pres., AFL
Jay Lovestone
ILGWU Staff

Joseph Levin
Manager, Local 143
Tues., May 22, 9 P.M.
STATION 9WD
1330 on the dial

on the side of those who against the barbaric symbol with the death-toll, after the fact, to the banner of liberty.

People Are Supreme

Enormous are the ruins caused in Italy, caused in the world by the Fascist and Nazi madmen, the negation of every principle of civilization among the peoples of the world, the absolute negation of the fundamental rules of Christian civilization.

May the dread tragedy of which our generation has been the victim bring us to make a sacred vow to contribute to the creation of a world of which the will of people instead of the will of tyrants will reign supreme!

What I Saw in Britain

By MAIDA S. SPRINGER

Maida Stewart Springer, educational director of Local 132 and member of Local 22, recently returned from England after a seven-week tour as member of a WPB-OWI delegation of four American women trade unionists. This article is the first of a series by Mrs. Springer describing her experiences, impressions and conclusions derived on her wartime mission.

There is no darkness to match the gloom of a London blackout. Nature and the civilian defense authorities have combined to achieve, in that city, a degree of darkness that is absolute. It was all the more surprising to learn that this was only a partial blackout. Londoners conditioned by five years of it, I saw at night as we stumbled our way around in the evenings like sailors who have lost the feel of the sea.

Lights Were Never Out

Now we are told that the light was on again in London. They never went out! Our committee of four American women trade unionists spent only seven weeks in Britain. That is not time enough to learn about the small, unessential details of the daily life habits of a nation.

But from the moment we set foot in that enchanted city we knew that here democracy was giving the world a demonstration of courage and determination such as it had never before seen. Where is there a light that shines brighter than the faith that kept these people working day and night when they had alone against a terror unleashed by an enemy who had given up all human scruples?

Shortly after our arrival in London, the first of us, in the Ministry of Information when V bombs began falling on the city. They seemed to be uncomfortably close to the front of us, the Ministry of Information when V bombs began falling on the city. They seemed to be uncomfortably close to the front of us, the Ministry of Information when V bombs began falling on the city.

Our committee saw many remarkable sights in England as we toured war plastic bottles, service clubs, visited union meetings, interviewed notables and—food in wonder over bomb wreckage. These things we will remember for the rest of our days. We shall also remember that we discovered much about Britain and her people of which we felt compelled, in all honesty, to be critical.

Unfaltering Courage

But the one thing that has left an indelible mark on our mem-

ories were the daily scenes of courage that brought the British working men and women through years of "blitz" to the day of peace when the path to a better life for all must be cleared and followed. In the rubble that lined the streets of England's towns and cities lie buried many of the prejudices and class conventions that long constituted a drag on the welfare of her common folk. Now the rebuilding must begin. The British working people have made a terrible investment in lives lost in liberties stored away for the duration, in constant pain and acute suffering. The new world they will build was already taking shape at the moment when the old one was crumbling under the impact of bombings.

The keynote of the England we saw was "equality of sacrifice." That quality was forged in the fight to survive. It was an equality exercised with vision and justice. That it will become the basis of the world of which Englishmen have dreamt as they marched across the hot deserts of Africa, as they waded ashore at Normandy on D-Day, as their wives and chil-

"Club 22" Planning Ahead



The program planning committee shown at work with George Goldmark, Local 22's educational director, as plans are made for future cultural and social events. Left to right: Mary Bun-fall, Ursula Kinski, Jean Smith, Gertrude Ostrowski, club chairman, Esther Epstein, Edna Ferreira, Goldmark and Mollie Wiseman.

Victory Greetings Cabled To Gen. Clark and Bonomi

Following the announcement of victory in Europe, preceded by Nazi surrenders in Italy on May 2, Luigi Antonini, chairman of the Italian-American Labor Council, cabled congratulatory messages on May 5 to Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in Italy, and to Franco Bonomi, Italian premier. The message to Gen. Clark reads as follows:

"On behalf of the Italian-American Labor Council, I want to congratulate you, and all the brave soldiers and sailors on the victorious conclusion of the campaign in Italy. As your good tale last summer I visited the Italian front and I know the tremendous difficulties that you and your men had to overcome."

"History will remember that the Italian campaign was the turning point, the entering wedge and the turning point in our struggle for victory over the Axis, in this war. We hope and pray that your fight to extend the end of this vicious army of true liberation over the entire territory of Nazi-occupied Italy, including Trieste and Fria, in the interest of justice, freedom and peace, will not be denied or frustrated."

Antonini's message to Premier Bonomi reads as follows:

"The officers and members of the Italian-American Labor Council, as well as all Americans of Italian descent and their millions of friends, rejoice at the victorious conclusion of the campaign in Northern Italy, which the Italian patriots have contributed so much."

"We feel strongly that the position taken by your government that Trieste and the entire Venezia Giulia should be under the administrative control of the Allies, until the final settlement of peace terms, is a right and just one, and also in the best interests of democracy and Western civilization."

"May the thoughtful end of Mussolini and his regime require help cure forever the Italian people of all kinds of totalitarianism, and may the efforts of all those in Italy who are working for a vigorous Italian spirit, free from any totalitarian menace, be quickly rewarded."

water vessel with plumbing that had burst in all directions under the sub-zero temperature. In spite of the miserable furnishings and with every cage and its prisoners, we ultimately began a voyage that was to last 12 days.

We were a fast ship, part of a convoy of 40 vessels bound, together to meet the threat of revived submarine warfare in the North Atlantic. I learned the real meaning of high seas and, being a poor sailor, suffered in the first few days of this knowledge. A high sea is one that comes into your state-room where it is joined by the condensation that drips from the ceiling with the persistence of a faulty faucet.

In Liverpool, where we finally landed on Feb. 16, we were greeted by a transfer representative of the Ministry of Information who had been awaiting us since Jan. 28. In London the following day, we checked in at the Park Lane and were subjected to our first reception and press interview. Then I saw my first bomb wreckage.



Maida Springer (left) studying production methods at the Cooperative Wholesale Society's clothing factory in Bristol, England.



No Saturday Work

By decision of the New York Joint Board on stock shops in the metropolitan area will be permitted, until further notice, to work on civilian production on Saturdays. This decision is based on the fact that the trade has declined so considerably as a result of the shortage of materials caused by the confusion and dislocations arising from M-38, the recent order by the War Production Board.

Until this WPB directive is more fully clarified and proper adjustments made in the civilian supply for our shops, the only fair thing to do is to organize an equal division of the available work among all our members. In this way the workers can share and share alike, which is one of the basic principles of our union.

It is obvious that if some workers keep both white others are forced to remain idle, a bad state of affairs will soon result. No one can possibly fail to recognize the necessity and justice of the decision which the decision limiting Saturday work.

As indicated, this applies only to civilian production. In those shops where doing work for the government continues to be "Full Stream Ahead."

"The Mighty Seventh"

V-E Day was a magnificent and well-earned triumph for all of us. But before we celebrate too freely, let us bear in mind that V-E Day is still ahead. "This means that we cannot afford to relax in our duties."

The Seventh War Loan drive, which opened May 14, has set the American people the greatest money-raising goal in all history. It calls for \$14,000,000,000, of which \$10,000,000,000 is expected to come from individuals. Vast as these sums may seem, the drive must not fail. Our local has completed preparations which will guarantee that our members, so far as possible, do their share in buying bonds and in urging others to do the same. We intend to make the "Mighty Seventh" a real success.

The task is a great one, but the incentive is even greater. For the Seventh War Loan outcries with the final phase of the war, our members will play a decisive part in cleaning up Japan and bringing peace back into our lives.

Accordingly, we urge members who can do so to volunteer as Treasury Department representatives to push the sale of bonds among their friends, neighbors and acquaintances.

New Britain Red Cross

The Red Cross has sent in a note of appreciation for the \$100 contribution made by the workers of the Bokel Bros. shop, New Britain. These workers, members of Local 441, are to be congratulated on their generosity.

\$650 to Red Cross By Bridgeport ILG

A total of \$650 was contributed last month to the Red Cross drive in the Bridgeport, Conn., area by members of the ILGWU belonging to Locals 141 and 152. It is reported by Sam Janis and Benjamin Jacobs, business agents of these locals.

In addition to this sum, the Red Cross has received the following contributions:

Employees of the Levine Coat shop, \$172.00; employees of the L. and I. Dress shop, \$50; workers at the Harry Furber shop, \$10; employees of the Puritan Garment Shop, \$25. Other shops represented in this list include the Rosalee House, Betfair and Wolf, Kaufman and Wolf, Artcraft Lingerie, Newman Dress, Fairbairn Dress, Confectionery Dress, Weiss Dress, Bursi Coat, Levy and Moskowitz, and S. and C. Cloak.

Fighting Lodato Boys, Local 148 Members, Meet At Brother's Grave On Pacific Isle



Peter Lodato, of the Marine Corps, at the grave of his brother, Gus.

Somewhere on an unnamed island in the Pacific one day last month Peter Lodato, of the Marine Corps, found the cross that marks the grave of his brother, Gus, who was killed in action with the Army on Aug. 7, 1944. To his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lodato, who operate a dress factory in West New York, N. J., Peter wrote:

"I have fulfilled the promise I made when we said good-bye in December. I have found Gus' grave in the cemetery of this island, where I am now stationed. I have placed plants on the grave and I go every day to tend it."

Both Peter and Gus were members of Local 148. "Gus was one of the finest and helped make our re-

(Photo, U. S. Navy)

lations with the Lodato firm one that has always been pleasant and cordial," said Manager William Alaman.

By strange coincidence, four days before his death, Gus and three Lodato sons, Joe, also of the Marine Corps, were reunited on the same island. At that time, Gus wrote in his mother: "I have just met Joe. His arm is on my shoulder as I write this to you. Joe is looking fine. He has to leave now. I will continue to write to you."

But the grim fortunes of war prevented Gus from continuing his letter. Joe is now on duty in Washington, D. C. And Peter, after many days of patient search along rows of white crosses, in blistering heat and tropical rainstorms, has found his brother's grave.

Five More Shops Unionized In Westchester, New Jersey

Organization of five new shops, three in Westchester County, N. Y., and two in New Jersey, is announced by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department. These shops employ about 100 workers.

The Westchester shops will be supervised by Local 143, according to Manager Louis Reif. These three shops include the following:

The Anrolo House Co., Mount Vernon, which has become a member

EOT Spurring 7th War Loan

Acting to rally the full support of the entire membership of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department behind the "Mighty Seventh" War Loan drive which began officially on May 14, Vice Pres. Harry Wandler met with the EOT staff at New York headquarters to lay plan for a spirited campaign throughout the Department's territory.

Wandler called upon local and district managers to "get full steam up" behind the drive, pointing out that this effort may well coincide with the climax of the war in the Pacific.

"At this time, when we all are still being swept along by the enthusiasm aroused by victory in Europe, we must not forget that the task of restoring peace to the world is only half completed," Wandler pointed out.

"There still remains the deadly, costly job of bringing the Japanese war lords to their knees. Our sons and brothers in uniform will not relax until that job is done. We must remain on the alert to give our men the full support they will need in the coming decisive months."

"I call upon our officers and members to get behind the 'Mighty Seventh' with all the resources at our command. We must all make our dollars as much a weapon of mutual victory as the 'Mighty Seventh' and the 'Mighty Eighth' and guns on the battlefield."

BUY AN EXTRA BOND TODAY

Locals Raising Dues

Wander Appeals to EOT Members To Prepare for Post-War Problems

Plans for setting up safeguards against possible industrial retrenchment in the post-war period are being completed by many locals in the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

Several locals are acting to increase membership dues as a means of strengthening their organizations.

Among those that have already taken this step are Local 148, Union City, N. J., where members have been paying 30 cents dues since the beginning of 1943. Increased dues have already been authorized, effective July 1, by the following: Local 97, Jamaica, Local 77, Corona, Local 197, Ozone Park, Local 154, Stated Island, and Locals 130 and 137, South River, N. J.

In a letter dated May 4, Vice Pres. Harry Wandler, EOT director, has called for similar action on the part of Local 148, Plainfield, Local 221, Elizabeth, Local 146, Passaic, Local 144, Newark, Local 143, Mount Vernon, and Local 131, New Haven. Wandler's appeal to these members reads as follows:

"The post-war era will bring our union face to face with many problems which will vitally affect the conditions and the general welfare of our membership."

"The employers are already anxiously looking forward to the time when they will be in a position to make an attack upon the earnings and the general conditions of our members, which the union has succeeded in building up over a period of years through hard struggle and sacrifice."

"To meet these attacks successfully, the union must be strengthened now as never before, both organizationally and financially."

"These questions were discussed at a recent meeting with our local representatives and they came to the conclusion that no local union can be considered solvent and exist financially on the present dues payments of 25 cents per week. The members of the New York drop locals are paying 65 cents per week, which is nearly double the amount our members are paying. The same is true of all other New York locals."

"It is, therefore, essential that in order to put our locals on a solid financial foundation, dues payments must be increased to 50 cents per week. Most of our locals have carried out this decision already."

Waste fails make ammunition. Save them for your country. Give them to the butcher and he will give you red points to return.

Jersey ILGWU Aids Red Cross



Managers and business agents of several New Jersey locals are showing heading check, part of ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund, to representatives of the American Red Cross in Paterson, N. J., on April 19, 1945. Left to right: Sidore Walach, Frank Bagolin, Amedeo Talercio of the ILGWU, John Hinchiff and Mrs. Isabelle M. McDonald of the Red Cross. Harry Bonstein of the union.

Mayor of Newark Praises Members For Election Aid

Mayor Vincent J. Murphy, who was re-elected on May 8 as mayor of Newark for a third term, has thanked the ILGWU for the strong support its members gave him during the campaign. Addressing Harry Wandler, director of the EOT, and George Rubin, manager of the Cook Division, Mayor Murphy said: "I counted heavily on the backing of the ladies' garment workers and I have not been disappointed. I am grateful for the progressive spirit shown by your members in Newark, and I assure you that I interpret the endorsement given me by them, together with the people of Newark in general, as a mandate for the continuance of the policies I have pursued."

With more than 4,000 members in Newark, ILGWU leaders mobilized the backing of the majority campaign to support Murphy's candidacy. Committees were formed in each local to canvass their neighbors and relatives and get out a maximum vote.

In addition to his civic post, Mayor Murphy is secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, serving without salary.

Orange Eyes Fabrics Pinch

Material shortages that seriously threaten production and employment in garment shops in Orange, N. J., are reflected in a recent tract, Local ILGWU representative.

Extract reports that with the exception of the Lee J. Sherman shop, most manufacturing military field jackets, and the Hugo H. Freund plant, which is working on prefront coats, practically all shops in the region have had to rearrange their production schedules.

The Orange area firms are making every effort to keep production going, but the shortage of material is so bad that they are undertaking to fill a contract for

Wash supplies that is expected to last three months, while the Sherman Manufacturing Co. is making the most of the situation and is doing contract work on blouses and shorts.

Although the prospect of shortages is increasing, no ILGWU members in this region have as yet been laid off on that account nor has there been a reduction in earnings for this reason, it is emphasized.

The report also notes that the War Manager-Commission has taken no further steps after issuing an order calling for the release of 10 per cent of all workers not directly engaged in war production. This relaxation of the WMC program is attributed to the voluntary transfer of many workers in the area, during the past year, to war plants in the Orange and Newark regions.

The quickest, surest way YOU can help win this war... buy war bonds and stamp every week.

JUSTICE

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May 15, 1945

RECONVERSION — PIECEMEAL

Victory in Europe has brought home to America with terrific impact the realization that we have won only half the war. V-E Day was but a brief moment of joy, a short respite from an arduous two-front war. Today, we have only one front to concentrate on—the drive against Fortress Japan.

Still, as we switch our armies, navies and air forces to the Pacific in an all-out attack against the Far East enemy, there is no escaping the fact that we shall need to employ less men and, perhaps, fewer materials in the one-front war than were required when we were engaged in combating the combined Axis powers in Europe, Africa and Asia. Industrial cut-backs, cancellation of war orders and the shifting of plants from war contract production to civilian goods—some as inevitable developments in the immediate future.

On the whole, however, too much optimism for an early flow of civilian goods onto retailers' shelves is not yet justifiable. At best, the return of "hard goods" can be expected only on a piecemeal basis, with output wholly dependent on contract terminations in each plant by the War Production Board and the Army and the Navy. In our own industry, textile fabrics—particularly cottons—are expected to continue tight as the need for such materials in Pacific campaigns will no doubt be even greater than during the war in Europe.

In its main aspects this viewpoint is supported by the blueprint drawn by War Mobilizer Vinson in his report to President Truman last week outlining the economic conditions under which the American people will have to live while the war against Japan is on full tilt.

We shall have less food and more rationing in 1945, Vinson asserts—less better-grade clothing though more low-cost basic garments, and some of the more essential consumer goods now unobtainable may go back into production within a year. Under the same pattern, wage controls and price ceilings will remain without change and the 48-hour week will continue in the war industries. No reduction in taxes may be expected until Japan is defeated, and bond drives will be repeated so long as there is need for them.

On the other hand, Vinson soberly estimates that by the end of the next twelve months, there will be 2,500,000 unemployed, chiefly resulting from shut-downs in war industry. How temporary this volume of unemployment will be and how quickly it will be absorbed by mounting civilian production no one, at the moment, can say. Nevertheless, it poses a disturbing problem, which will hit the country hard unless we adopt a more active reconversion policy than the one Mobilizer Vinson is ready to offer now.

To ally this grave prospect—in a material as well as psychological sense—organized labor, fully realizing the urgencies of the Pacific war, is calling for a large-scale production program without delay. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting two weeks ago, declared emphatically that cut-backs in airplane production and in ship-building alone justify swift planning for civilian production to provide jobs for the displaced war workers and returning servicemen. "Unless the reconversion process is expedited, mass unemployment will grip America in 1945 and purchasing power will be reduced to such a low point that expansion of post-war production will be blocked," states the Council. It supplements this demand with a call for immediate reconversion legislation which would provide for more adequate unemployment compensation to disemployed workers than is available at present.

"THE MIGHTY SEVENTH"

The Seventh War Loan has started, fresh in the wake of V-E Day. Americans as individuals are taking on their biggest quota in this war loan—\$14,000,000,000 in E bonds alone.

We have won the war in Europe, but the Battle of Japan has just begun. It must be backed up, paid for, fought for by a free people, intent on sweeping the Pacific clear of fascist hate forever.

The war to crush Japan will be bigger, tougher and longer than most Americans expect. The Allied Military Command has estimated that it will take years, not months. The knockout of Japan will take time, heroic and back-breaking effort, overpowering superiority of equipment. More of everything will be needed—more bombers, more fighters, more tanks, more jeeps, more trucks, more rockets, more guns.

So let us all do our utmost by investing in the limit in this Seventh War Loan. There is no better or safer highroad to our common goal than United States Savings Bonds.

"Before and After"

V-E DAY



UNFINISHED BUSINESS

By M. D. D.

LABOR as an organized entity, is not scoring heavily in the San Francisco Conference. Both CIO and AFL representatives are on the scene in a consultative capacity to the United States delegation, but that is as far as labor's role at the Conference extends.

An effort by the so-called World Trade Union Congress, an embryonic group formed in London several months ago which President Clegg of the AFL properly described as a "fictitious body," a quasi advisory status at San Francisco proved to be a fiasco. The Conference overwhelmingly rejected the more and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov later revealed that his delegation withdrew the request in the face of opposition from the United States and Great Britain.

Up to this moment, the concrete suggestions advanced by American organized labor to the San Francisco Conference may be summed up as follows:

President William Green proposed to the delegates that the "basic reforms" which are necessary and essential to human progress and welfare, to stability of government and to lasting peace" be incorporated in the preamble to the proposed world charter. Among these basic reforms of world-wide coverage, he listed the freedom of belief and worship, of speech and press, of assembly and association; freedom from interference with privacy of person, home and property, and the right of individuals to a fair public trial when accused of crime. The adoption of these principles of morality among nations, Green emphasized, would make it plain to all the peoples of the world that the new international security organization will not lose faith in the power of right over might.

Philip Murray, CIO president, called for a provision that would insure a consultative capacity to the "world federation of trade unions" within the general assembly of the forthcoming international security organization. Whether merit there may be in this suggestion is lost, however, in the all too obvious implication that Murray has in mind that sometime "world federation" will be his and his associates' approved in London last February for the purpose of torpedoing the old International Federation of Trade Unions because the latter body would not admit government-controlled labor groups into its midst.

WHO did it — the land armies or the air armadas? This rampant controversy is finally approaching a solution as the end of the war in Europe makes it possible to form an objective appraisal of the all-over effect of these two chief war-making arms.

As our armies rubbed one German city after another, they found that the damage done by our bombing has been underestimated rather than the reverse. A ruined industrial city is an awe-inspiring sight, but the destruction in the German cities is not the only thing — or even the main one — which our bombers have done to the Nazis. Especially in the last year, the crash of our bombing effort has not gone into the German industrial centers at all. It has gone onto precise targets, onto the enemy's oil factories and railways.

The result has been that by March of this year Germany's gasoline output was down to an almost negligible percentage of what it was before we started in earnest to attack the Nazi oil resources last year. It was the same story with the railways. True, the German railways had to be

lambled over and over again, some of them ten times in succession. In the past half year, until we finally smashed the enemy's railways and breached its canal system beyond repair.

It goes without saying that the German experience acquired by our air forces points up a number of valuable lessons which should prove of devastating effect in the war against Japan. The Japanese air force has already become less than a match for our hard-hitting squadrons in the Eastern theatre; it will, no doubt, alter the fate of the Luftwaffe as soon as our great European air armadas reach the Pacific. We shall still have to come to grips with the main Japanese armies, of course, but that task should prove considerably easier after Japanese and Manchurian production and transport resources will have received from our air forces the same treatment the Nazis began getting last year.

THOUSANDS of Americans of Irish descent must have experienced a sinking feeling last week when they read that Eamon de Valera, Eire's president, had gone to the German legation in Dublin on the day it became known that Hitler was dead to offer "profundest condolences" on the demise of the chief Nazi overlord.

Fortunately, de Valera and his "neutral" mentors for Hitler are not all of Ireland. On V-E Day, shortly after the news of the German surrender came over the radio, crowds of Dubliners greeted the good tidings with elation in the streets, shops and cafes. Trinity College students emerged on the roof of the main entrance to the university and ran up Allied flags from the flagstaffs. Reluctantly, even de Valera's followers may come to learn that "neutrality"—when the issue is between freedom and servility—does not pay.

THE two abortive V-E Day "accops," pulled off in quick succession during the past two weeks by the Associated Press, chief news channel for the American people, appear not to have dampened in the least the spirits of this protagonist "par excellence" of unrestrained "competition" in the news-gathering business.

The first of these AP boners was perpetrated, as you may recall, on April 28 in San Francisco, and was based on the "mishap" of Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, to the effect that the war was all but over. It kept the American people from coast to coast, if a state of turmoil for several hours until the rumor was officially squashed in Washington. The next one, which came on May 7, when Edward Kennedy, the AP chief at General Eisenhower's headquarters, squandered over the wires a premature announcement of the unconditional surrender of Germany. This time the AP was forced to pay the penalty for its irresponsible "accops." Allied Headquarters suspended the AP's war facilities for a half-day throughout the European war theatre and clamped a permanent ban on Kennedy's dispatches in that area.

How did the AP react to this squandering? Did it feel abashed or show any repentance? Nothing of the kind. This time the squandered it raised a wall over the "unconscionable" action of Supreme Headquarters, branding the ban as being "definitely against the interests of a free American press" and demanding a quick resumption of its services.

Oh, "freedom of the press," what phony things are apt to be committed in its name!



FIGHTING LIBERAL. By George W. Norris. The Muncie Post, 12-1-40.

THE BEST IS YET . . . By Morris L. Ernst. Harper & Brothers, 32.

The resurgence of liberalism under the banner of the New Deal resulted in the rapid rise of the few have men who had dared party irregularity in their devotion to higher principles. Scoffed at and scorned, the object of derision by both the sea and the earth, the liberal was generally caught in the crossfire of political contentions. In a nation nursed by eighteenth-century liberalism, there was no room for the liberal.

With their characteristic lack of logic, party leaders pictured the liberal as a pitman working both sides of the street. Those who were upon the winds of doctrine branded



the liberal as devoid of the courage with which to make a choice, weighing one hand against the other. The party chiefs doled out getnoism.

Yet, so grossly unfair and untrue are these caricatures of the liberal that one cannot escape the suspicion that the liberal has been the object of a plot by those who fear him most. More immediate evidence of such machinations are at hand in two exciting "autobiographies" that have recently been published.

The "autobiographies" of the late Senator from Nebraska, George W. Norris, and of the eminent New York attorney, Morris L. Ernst, are autobiographies in a limited sense only. In their pages, little space is given to the vital statistics that constitute the backbone of the conventional "life." Nevertheless, both books are permeated with the unmistakable personal and spiritual qualities of the men who wrote them.

For forty years, Norris sat in the Congress of the United States, a watch-dog over the welfare of the people of the nation. Reared as a Republican, with iron-bound faith in the party under whose aegis he moved from state levels to the House of Representatives, he inevitably came to the moment of decision when his political future depended on the choice between security and advancement, through fealty to party leaders and the risks of insurgency, independence and devotion to principle.

He made the choice—and Troop Dead! His democratization of House rules, the anti-injunction case, the "Lane Deal" amendment, TVA and other reforms and achievements stand as eternal monuments to his memory.

Norris was a younger man when the Civil War was fought. In his lifetime he saw the nation grow in power and wealth and the abuse of both. For him, the "people" was not an ambiguous concept. They were the folk on the Missouri farms, the men in the mines, the women in the shops. "This great land" was not a rhetorical phrase. It was, rather, vast plains threatened by wind and flood, the power in its rivers, the bounty of its farms. To that people and that land he gave the service that only

Ruins of Empire

By MAX PRESS

Paul rule on ruin plods the conquered empire—
So goes the empire of blood, carved
with flame and sword.
Here where the Trojan legions
struggled and are dead
Lizards nest in the rotting place,
the smashed tanks rust.

Covered by the desert sand,
swallowed by the sea—
So sinks the stolen empire built on
infantry.
Now stretch the lines of humbled
thunderbombs mile on mile—
So sinks the day of arrogance and
lust and guile.

a liberal can render—selfless devotion to the welfare of the many, with no regard for wealth and voted interests.

Morris L. Ernst represents the urbanization of liberalism. His habitat is New York City, yet he is our most versatile and articulate critic of 20th-century liberalism.

Ernst is the champion of individual freedom per se. He is the fighter for lost causes, a one-man crusade against censorship, a Jeffersonian wood-worker, and amateur scientist, who has made his personal battle an exciting account of the liberal spirit as reflected in the people he has known, the causes he has exposed and the battles he has won and the fights he has lost.

Both "autobiographies" are inspiring in their revelation of the courage and vision that is inseparable from liberalism. In these two lives, the true spirit of America shines forth. There are great battles to be fought in this land of ours. These contests are the eternal fight of democracy against entrenched wealth, for freedom for the individual, against the oppressive threat to freedom of action and choice.

The liberal is the enemy of the closed mind. He has the courage of independence. He is not working both sides of the street; he's going up another street. He is coming into his own again, and the America that will follow him will leave behind the prejudice, the pillaging and party politicians, who too long have sought to make this nation a travesty of the ideals to which the founding fathers dedicated it.

"Out of the Sewer"

UNION
BUST-UP

WAR
UNITY



WOMEN

SUSAN WHITE

Re-indoctrination of the German children has been spoken of glibly as something easy to do and quite certain to prevent a future war. Faced now with the actual task of doing it, the educators of the United Nations suddenly realize that they do

are no teachers in Germany who have not taken part in spreading the myth of Nordic superiority, and therefore the present generation of German teachers cannot be depended upon even to try to lead children out of the Nazi darkness. That being the case, how can our own educators—who do not know



how to re-indoctrinate the children of the enemy—fall to see that they are creating the same problem in the United States. Our children now are being taught to be Japanese as to be anti-human; and now that V-E Day has come, this form of indoctrination will, no doubt, be intensified. Significantly, our children have not been taught this about the Germans. They have been taught that the German nation is warlike and incapable of living at peace in any world which it does not dominate. They have been taught that the Germans are cruel, ruthless, even inhuman. But it has not been implanted in them that to be German is to be less than human. That has been reserved for the Japanese alone.

Were our children, instead, to be taught that Japan is waging in Asia a war for domination, no different from that which Germany waged in Europe, then their future thinking would be directed towards finding means to curb her

aggressor, white or colored. As it is, the youngsters of America are almost completely unaware that Japan attacked Manchuria years before she struck at Pearl Harbor, that her first onslaughts were against another yellow race, so closely related that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other.

Now that the war against Japan is going to be the only military concern hereafter, it has become extremely important that we realize just our indoctrination program by delving from it any racial factors. The necessity of this is pointed up by the fact that since Russia was invaded, almost no Russian photographs have appeared in the American press representing the great millions of races of which Russia is composed. This is a sharp contrast to the sort of propaganda which the Russians used to employ before the war. Then, their chief purpose was to show how completely the Mongols and the Caucasians were being annihilated by the great Russian army. But faced with the need to gain ready sympathy from America, the Russians seem to have deemed it wise to eliminate all Mongolian faces from Russian army portraits. Siberia and the Mongolian Far East have been presented as places where the Russian army might have retreated, rather than as the abundant storehouse from which they drew her very wealth of manpower and soldiers.

If the Russians are right in their apparent belief that Americans would be repelled by photographs of Mongolian soldiers overrunning "Aryan" Germany, then obviously our level of education about the peoples of the earth is far too low.

This is a problem which faces IGLWW members more immediately than most other Americans. We have honestly tried to have done more than any other group in America towards developing love and understanding between peoples of all races and all colors. We have been not only an industrial organization but a cultural organization as well. We have been proud of the fact that our union is composed of members whose parents came or were immediately descended from people who came— from all the corners of the earth. We have never asked our members to forget that they or their parents came from Ireland or Italy or Russia, but rather that they remember their origins—and bear in mind our reasons why they did come. We have definitely tried to foster whatever good exists in each race and nationality, and thereby to give the rest, culturally and in human understanding.

Our Chinese members on the coast, like our Jewish members or our Italian members in New York, have had their own literature, published in their own language. Some of us will remember the Chinese delegate to our 1937 convention, a San Francisco girl, yellow-skinned, slant-eyed, utterly charming—and one of us. What the IGLWW tried to do with its own members, and with their children, the American educators are going to have to try to do with the children of the whole nation.

How can the world possibly survive—stay more than our intervention could—if its members, or the children of its members, are set against each other by vicious notions of race superiority?

WEST

WESTERN FEDERATION, Southwest Regional Director

Major Locals Book May 19 for Day Pay

May 19 is the date selected for the performance of a day's work in behalf of the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund by the majority of the Southwest District affiliates and locals that have not yet made their contribution to the union's drive for financial aid to benefit the war needy in the United States and abroad.

All preparations have been completed by a unanimous day's pay donation will be made on May 18, which is a Saturday. This date was first chosen by the St. Louis Joint Board and was subsequently selected by nearly all other locals at their membership meetings.

"Never before in our history have our members planned an enthusiastically to do their share in raising the sums which are earmarked for the alleviation of suffering among the in our own country as well as in the war-torn areas overseas, who have borne the brunt of battle," declared Eva Pres. Meyer Perlstein, director of the Southwest District.

Y-E Day Not End

"Even though Y-E Day has come," declared Perlstein, "our obligation as Americans must not be slackened in extending help to those people of the United Nations who remain hungry, homeless and distressed. Unless we add them in getting on their feet, there will be no solid foundation for the peace we have secured at such terrific cost to all of us."

In St. Louis the first group to endorse the May 19 date was Local 183, Dress Patterners. This day was followed by the St. Louis Orderly Workers, Local 341, Knickerbocker Workers, Local 194, Finishers and Operators, and Local 182, Cotton Dressmakers.

The movement for this date then spread to Kansas City and Minneapolis where special meetings were called and other steps taken to prepare action for a day's work for all members in these centers.

Similar plans have been made by Local 397, Cape Gardeur, Mo.; Local 288, Belleville, Ill.; Local 343, Walnut, Mo.; and Local 372, Mount Vernon, Ill.

At the meetings of Local 372 when this decision was made, Frank Rotter of the regional staff, Nelson Coven, financial secretary, and Erba Malnor, educational director, called the attention of the members to the fact that although they are given priority to the recent Mount Vernon War Relief and Red Cross drives, full credit for the contribution had gone only to the employer, except for the \$25 which had been donated from Local 372's treasury. Following these remarks the membership unanimously voted to work for the ILGWU relief drive on May 19.

Fabric Pinch Shuts Down Gordon Bros. at Richmond

The shortage of materials ended the temporary closing of the Gordon Bros. plant, Richmond, Mo., last month. The shop, which has been manufacturing uniforms, is expected to reopen about June 1.

Local 399's \$230 Boosts Union's War Relief Fund

Completing its day's work for the ILGWU 1945 War Relief Fund, Local 399, Evansville, Ind., found a check for \$230.20 in the General Office on April 24. This contribution represented 50 per cent of the proceeds, with the balance held retained by the local for donations to community needs.

Local 241 Member Gives 10 Pints to Blood Bank

The most generous blood donor in the ranks of the St. Louis ILGWU is Ann Presant, an active member of Local 241. Employed at the Fashion Brothers shop, she has visited the Red Cross Blood Bank in St. Louis 19 times, giving a pint of her blood on each occasion. This is considered one of the outstanding plasma records in the entire union.

'S'WEST GENEROSITY AIDS COMMUNITIES

Union generosity continues at a steady pace as the district locals respond to the emergency needs of their communities and fellow-members.

Local 202, Allen, Ill., contributed \$8.00 in the recent drive conducted by the Community War Chest and Red Cross chapter of the town.

Local 183, Salem, Ill., voted contributions of \$5 each to the local Red Cross and Salvation Army drives.

Local 380, Whitehall, Ill., through individual donations, gathered a total of \$42.50 for the benefit of a sick child of one of its members.

Local 218, Ponca City, Okla., has made a financial contribution to the town's Cancer Research Committee. The local is also planning active aid in the United National Clothing Collection.

NLRB, WLB Okays Won at Dallas, Fort Worth, Paola

Several important victories have been scored by the union in Southwest shops through the channels laid down by the National Labor Relations Board and the War Labor Board.

At the Justin McCarthy Co., Dallas, Tex., a majority of the workers in the firm's No. 2 plant voted in favor of the ILGWU in an NLRB election held last week. The election took place after many months of litigation, hearings and appeals, all of which represented the company's persistent efforts to block the legal procedure by which workers are entitled to designate unions of their own choosing.

With this obstacle now disposed of, the ILGWU has addressed a demand to the firm for conference leading to the negotiation of an agreement.

Closed Shop Won at Maybelle Sportswear

A closed shop agreement has been secured from the Maybelle Sportswear Co., Fort Worth, Tex., following the union's request that the War Labor Board certify its long-drawn-out dispute with the firm.

3-Way Chief



Clara Kelgren re-elected president of the Twin Cities Joint Board for a third term, has also long been president of Local 265, Minneapolis, and shop steward of the Western Garment Co.

Union Leaders in Shelbyville



(Left to right) Opal Jackson, shop chairlady, Betha Hale, president, and Mary Rasmussen, secretary, are at the helm of Local 353, Shelbyville, Ill.

St. Louis to Standardize Cloak, Dress Piece-Rates

Definite steps are being taken to eliminate the confusion arising from piece-rate settlements in the St. Louis cloak and dress shops as the result of a special meeting of the St. Louis Cloak and Silk Dress Joint Board held on May 3, it is announced by the Southwest District office.

The delegates to this meeting heard Eva Pres. Meyer Perlstein and Manager Ben Giffert emphasize the necessity of introducing standardization and a greater degree of uniformity in piece-rate adjustments in order to preserve the wage standards of the piece-workers in these shops.

Following a discussion in which all aspects of the situation were examined by the delegates, the Joint Board voted to accept the recommendation and decided to invite representatives of the ILGWU Management - Engineering Department to organize a comprehensive survey of working methods in the St. Louis cloak and dress shops. It is indicated that this investigation will begin in the near future and that the results of the survey will be used as the basis for formulating a full plan by which the problem will be brought under control. At the same meeting the Joint Board named a special committee to look into a number of violent stoppages that recently occurred in some of the St. Louis shops. The committee was authorized to take proper action to prevent similar breaches of union discipline in the future.

In addition to the closed shop feature, the Maybelle agreement provides for an increase in hourly minimums and specifies that annual paid vacations are to be based on average hourly earnings, with no employee receiving less than \$20 as a vacation payment.

The negotiations were carried off by Charlotte Duncan, manager of the Dallas Joint Board, and Jack Johannes, union attorney, together with a shop committee of Maybelle workers.

WLB Approves Scale at Braemore Plants

Full approval of the wage scale set forth in the recent agreement with the Braemore plant, Paola, Kan., is in prospect as the result of the union's appeal to the Federal War Labor Board at Kansas City. In a directive issued on April 18 the Board gave only partial approval to the increases called for in these contracts. The union, however, pointed out that the Braemore agreements provide for the same minimum wage scales and working conditions as those established by the St. Louis plants that have been approved for Kansas City. The Board thereupon agreed to issue full approval of the terms in question.

Ann Herrig Back on Job With K.C. Credit Union

Fully recovered after several weeks in the hospital following an operation, Ann Herrig has resumed her post as manager of the ILGWU Credit Union of Kansas City. During her absence the Credit Union was managed by Clara Erba, secretary of Local 250, Kansas City.

Increases Secured At Vanity, Laffoon; Back Pay at Shane

Several wage increases have been secured in a number of shops as the result of negotiations and War Labor Board appeals.

Vanity Finishers
Get 10% Increase
The finishers of Vanity Dress, Minneapolis, Minn., received a 10 per cent wage increase through negotiations conducted by Michael Frohman, manager of the Twin Cities Joint Board.

Laffoon Vacations and Rates
WLB War Labor Board Okays
The workers at the Laffoon Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., have received WLB ratification of the wage increase and paid vacations contained in the union agreement at this shop.

Shane Shop Backpay
Given to 12 at St. Louis
Back pay of about \$20 has been distributed among 12 workers at the Shane shop in St. Louis. Mo. They are members of Local 277.

Erba Walker Parties Begin for Renewal
With the current agreements in operation, Ann Herrig has resumed her post as manager of the ILGWU Credit Union of Kansas City. During her absence the Credit Union was managed by Clara Erba, secretary of Local 250, Kansas City.

A special feature of the council meeting were talks by Mark Starr, GWU educational director, and John Maycock, member of the British women trade union delegation visiting the United States.

Art Exhibit by Local 91 Dedicated to Italian Aid

Five members of the Art Workshop of Local 91, Children's Dreamers, have been awarded trips to Unity House as prize winners in the local's 1945 exhibit which ran from May 15 to May 26 at the American-British Art Center. The quintet was selected from more than 15 hobbyists enrolled in the union's art group, which presented 158 examples of their paintings during the exhibition.

The winners, it is announced by Manager Harry Greenberg, were Brunhilde Drucker, Anna Green Hinkson, Laura Nestler, Charles Corolla and Colette Rago. They were selected by a jury of professional artists consisting of Nicola Cikowsky, Gladys Rockmore Davis and Vincent Speciale.

Twofold Purpose

With the proceeds of the exhibition earmarked for Italian war relief, Manager Greenberg pointed out on the opening night of the show that these donations revealed Local 91's twofold purpose of developing the creative impulses of shop workers and of signaling the international solidarity of labor. Explaining that the last Art Workshop exhibition had been devoted to British aid, he cited the group's unanimous decision to assist the Italian people this time as an example of labor's helping hand.

Luigi Annunzio, speaking in his capacity as president of the Italian-American Labor Council with which Local 91 is affiliated, praised the local for this concrete expression of sympathy toward the Italian people and said that such acts would strengthen the anti-fascist profile of the nation in its efforts to recover.

Other speakers were Judge Joseph Marshall, head of American Relief for Italy, Inc., and Dr. Carlo Almaraz, secretary to Alberto Tarantini, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who was unable to attend the Art Workshop opening because of urgent business in Washington. Dr. Almaraz thanked Local 91 for its manifestation of good will.

"Diverse Exhibition"

Considerable public attention was focused upon the exhibit by the favorable comments in the general press after the opening night. Reviewing the show for the New York "Times," Howard Devere said it was a "diversely diverse exhibition."

The Art Workshop is directed by Rich Hoffman, well-known artist and instructor, who studied at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Referring to him, the critic commented, "It is Mr. Hoffman's effort to bring out individual talent

rather than impress a style on his young people's work."

William Collins, regional director of the American Federation of Labor, brought greetings on the opening night of the exhibit from AFL President William Green. It was announced that President Dolinsky was unable to attend because of the sudden death in Cleveland of Vice President Abraham Katovsky.

Unity Season Begins June 2

Unity House, the ILGWU vacation resort at Forest Park, Pa., will launch its 25th season on June 2. Guests will be received until the end of the third week in September, the management announced.

During the 15 weeks of the season, Unity House expects to play host to more than 10,000 guests including week-end visitors. Judging by advance bookings at the Unity House office, it is anticipated that the 1948 season will run up an attendance record.

As customary, the season will be formally ushered in by a grand concert, to be followed by greetings from the chairman of the Unity House Committee, Vice Pres. Isadore Nagler. The concert will feature Belle Baker, Cookie Bowers, Ben Hewitt and other noted Broadway performers.

The Unity House management expects that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt may pay a visit to the ILGWU summer home on June 18. A grand war loan rally is scheduled to take place during that week-end, it is announced.

In connection with special reservations at Unity House, the following dates are announced as still available:

Month of June—accommodations can still be made for couples, singles and children.

From August 5 to the end of the season—single accommodations are still open.

From August 19 to the end of the season—accommodations are still open for couples.

No more accommodations for children are available at Unity House.

Art For the Sake of Liberated Italy



Prize winners of the Local 91 Art Workshop exhibit, proceeds of which went for Italian relief are shown with Manager Harry Greenberg (extreme left) and instructor Seth Hoffman (right). The winners are (left to right): Colette Rago (5th prize), Anna Green Hinkson (2nd prize), Charles Corolla (4th prize), Laura Nestler (3rd prize), and Brunhilde Drucker (1st prize).

PHILADELPHIA WEEK BY WEEK

By SAMUEL UZZO, V.P. MANAGER, PHILA. BRESS JOINT BOARD

In the April issue of the "Pennsylvania Federationist," official monthly publication of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Isidore Melamed, director of the Philadelphia Joint Board Health Insurance Fund Committee, stresses the labor movement's need to establish its own system of health and medical aid in an article entitled, "Union Health Center Sets Pattern for Labor-Industry Medical Service."

Employers' Expense

He argues that "medical service should become a part of the legitimate expenses of industry in the same manner as all other legitimate expenses make up the cost of producing an article of goods."

"Approximately 25 per cent of our membership availed themselves of these medical services during the past year—our first year of operation—and 1,600 of them were patients at the Union Health Center; the balance receiving medical services outside the clinic," states Melamed. "These 1,600 persons availed themselves of Health Center facilities mainly because we were able to provide them with medical service which was within their financial means. It would make interesting reading if we were able to show the need and the neglect of the vast majority of those who have been at the Center and the amount of cure and relief we were able to give them, almost completely without cost to themselves."

Chorus Makes Debut

The Philadelphia Joint Board Chorus made its debut at the Educational Department's supper forum on May 22. Organized about three months ago and directed by Thelma Davis of the Clarke Conservatory of Music and director of the University of Pennsylvania Westminster Choir, this group has shown both enthusiasm and promise. As the result of an excellent first performance by the chorus, plans are now being made for further musical programs.

At the same meeting, Rev. William C. Kerman, noted progressive lecturer and writer, analyzed the problems confronting the San Francisco Conference. More than 200 members attended and engaged

SHORE'S UJA DINNER BRINGS IN \$200,000

The Women's Underwear Division of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York tendered a dinner to Vice Pres. Samuel Shore, manager of Local 92, Undergarment and Nightgown Workers, on May 24. Sidney Davidson was chairman of the dinner, assisted by Victor Rosenberg, Mitchell Schneider and Ben Levin, the presidents of the various undergarment manufacturers' associations.

In addressing the guests, who numbered more than 300, at the Hotel Astor, Shore said: "From the very outset, the UJA attacks against Jews were part of Germany's preparations for the war. The intensification of these attacks was a major campaign in Germany's drive for world domination. And so it was that the catastrophe which has fallen European Jewry struck at us masked."

Montreal's Cloak Renewal Lifts Rates, Vacation Fund

At a special meeting on May 22, the Montreal cloakmakers unanimously approved the renewed contract between the union and the manufacturers, according to Bernard Shore, ILGWU representative in that area. The current pact expires June 30.

Among the outstanding gains in the new contract are the following features:

incorporation of the present 15 per cent "war bonus" into the wage structure of the trade; raising the minimum scales for apprentices 20 per cent above the current rates; adoption of the "body basis" and of the "category system" of price settlement as part of the official pact; clarification of the anti-home-work clause; establishment of the health and vacation fund on a new and solvent basis.

Henceforth, reports Shore, all Montreal cloak firms will pay a full 3 per cent of the payroll into the health and vacation fund insured of the experimental 1.5 per cent heretofore. And 1 per cent of the payroll will be paid to this fund. The fund will begin to function on July 1 this year.

Local 315, Embroidery Workers according to Shore, is also working out with the employers of this trade union a plan for a health and vacation fund which is expected to begin functioning by August 1.

Victory Loan

About 91 per cent of the Montreal membership of the ILGWU thought bonds in the recently concluded Eighth Victory Loan of Canada, according to Shore. The total of subscriptions is expected to exceed the amount of bonds purchased in the preceding war loan drive, which was close to \$750,000.

The Montreal office of the ILGWU received a letter of thanks from the director of the regional headquarters of the Eighth Victory Loan in which appreciation was expressed for the union's "cooperation and assistance."

X-Ray Tests

The Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis League, acting jointly with the ILGWU organization, during the first week of May carried out chest and lung examinations of about 1,000 union members at union headquarters. The task of examining the rest of the members will be resumed on June 12.

Editorial 'Eadaches Exchanged



Herbert Tracey (left), British Trades Union Congress editor now visiting the United States, exchanges notes with Meir D. Denish, editor of "Justice," on a recent tour of ILGWU headquarters.

THE ILGWU BACKS THE ATTACK!
BUY BONDS - NOW!

Mess Call at the Brigade Dance

Here are some of the boys gathering round for refreshments, sandwiches and a few words with Brigade hostesses at the ILGWU Women's Service Brigade Dance for members of the armed forces at the Central Needle Trades High School on the evening of April 28.

Brigade Alerted on Black Market Peril

The menace of the black market and the necessity of price controls were brought sharply to the attention of the members of the ILGWU Women's Service Brigade at their meeting on May 9. Aware that price increases hurt workers as badly as wage cuts and that petroleum, black markets is as serious as scabbing in a strike, the Brigade, through Chairman Rose Stein, invited Genovese Nizansini, an OPA group service specialist, to address the membership at this meeting.

In explaining the principles and operations of ceiling prices, Miss Nizansini distributed check lists and charts showing the location of price panels in New York City. The Brigade members were urged to volunteer for service in aiding to prevent inflation from reaching dangerous runaway proportions.

Because this was the first meeting since the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the members of the Brigade stood in silence for a minute in memory of the late President. Chairman Stein read the closing words of the last speech Roosevelt wrote on April 11, the day before he died. "Let us move forward with strong and active faith," these were words, and the Brigade members pledged themselves to work in this spirit.

British Women Described

A feature of the meeting was the talk by Maidsa Springer who has just returned from Great Britain which she toured for seven weeks as a member of an American women's labor mission. She gave a graphic description of her experiences and personal adventures in a land imperiled in war for more than five years. Among the high-



Our Saturday Visits To Points of Interest

- May 19 at 12:30 P.M. Student Fellowship Spring Session, ILGWU Building, 1710 Broadway, Studio A. Breakfast, entertainment, refreshments, discussions. Admission 35 cents.
- May 26 at 2 P.M. Local 91 Art Exhibit, American-British Art Center, 44 West 56th St. See paintings by fellow-workers. Meet in lobby.
- June 2 at 5 P.M. China Institute, 125 West 56th St. Chinese culture and its contribution to world civilization on display. Take Lexington Ave. subway to 68th St. Meet in lobby of building.



FELLOWSHIP PANEL SCANS PEACE AIMS

A panel of well-known lecturers and educators will discuss the momentous events of the hour and their probable effect upon world history on Saturday, May 19, at 12:45 P.M. This exchange of ideas will be presented in the ILGWU Building, under the auspices of the Student Fellowship as part of its spring reunion program.

Among the participants will be Mrs. Harrison Thomas of the United Nations Association, Dr. Broadus Mitchell, director of the ILGWU Research Department, Dr. Donald Tewksbury of Teachers College, Prof. Hoarar Taylor of Columbia, Mark Starr, director, and Fannia M. Cohn, secretary of the ILGWU Educational Department.

There will be entertainment, refreshments and a reception for the visitors. A fee of 35 cents will be charged to cover the cost of refreshments. Reservations should be made at once by communicating with the Educational Department.

Fellowship Mourns Lieut. Blum's Death



Lieut. Jack Blum

The ILGWU Student Fellowship held a special meeting last week to pay tribute to the memory of Lieut. Jack Blum, former vice president of the Fellowship and chairman of its Program Committee, who was killed in action in Germany recently.

Lieut. Blum went overseas last November and one of his last visits among home scenes was to a meeting of the Fellowship.

Expressing its sympathy and sorrow for Lieut. Blum's family, the Fellowship adopted a resolution stating: "We remember him for his warm, friendly and far-sighted devotion to the educational work of the union. He was loved and respected by all who knew him, sincere loyalty to the high ideals in which he believed."

Let's All Support 'THE MIGHTY 7TH' War Loan Drive BUY BONDS - BIG!

Starr, On Midwest Tour, Sets Illinois U. Precedent

Mark Starr, ILGWU educational director, delivered a convocation lecture at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., on May 2 as the highlight of a tour of inspection of the educational work in the Illinois locals. This lecture marked the first time that any trade union officer had been invited for the purpose by the University of Illinois. It was evident from the attitude and keen questions of the students that the occasion proved to be another precedent-breaking event by the ILGWU.

In the course of his address Director Starr said: "The challenge which faces youth, and indeed all of us, in 1945 and the years ahead is one that will test human habitations of greed and fall to greater depths of human misery. You have seen in the world today how men's powers of mind, muscle and machine have been perverted to the work of destruction. We can bomb cities into dust heaps. Can we rebuild our shambles into habitations of grace and beauty? Can we preserve life as effectively as we destroy it? How can we clear the way for 'dreamers with clean shaves,' for scientists with enough social vision and responsibility to foresee and to utilize wisely the consequences of their inventions? What does all this imply in improved education at every level?"

Modern Miracles

"These billion-hours of new energy and productivity challenge you to ride and trim them. The modern miracles of science - jet-propelled planes that fly 2,000 miles an hour,

houses that fold like accordions, glass that bends like rubber, the sublimation of distances, the discovery of plastics, the mashing of the atom, the perfecting of television—these challenge you to make your minds sweep out in equal range. Let us translate these powers into the third great freedom—freedom from want."

His talk at Urbana was followed by lectures and meetings at Peoria, Decatur and Danville. At Decatur, Helen Duncan, an branch of Local 120, arranged a luncheon which was attended by representatives of more than 40 groups and organizations. The significance of this occasion can be seen in the light of the long and difficult fight for union recognition at Decatur in the relatively recent past, a struggle in which Decatur employees reacted to strong-arm methods and tear gas to break up the girls' picket lines. Director Starr delivered a talk on "Labor's Fight for Freedom from Want" over station WBOY in that city and later attended a supper, discussion and membership meeting.

At Danville an impressive dinner meeting was held at which Starr participated in giving the membership a number of newly organized members. The Danville group, it was pointed out, belongs to Local 120 but it is expected that its membership will eventually increase to a point which will warrant a separate charter for the Danville workers.

Chicago Central Office

In Chicago much educational activity is going on, said Starr, pointing to the Drams Workshop, which has produced a number of scripts, and to the choral and dancing groups, which are now rehearsing a program to be presented as a wind-up of the present season. This program will be staged next month.

Plans are being made in the Windy City to set up a regional office, to enable the smaller towns outside of Chicago to participate in regular and systematic educational activities.

Locals Queried in ILG Annual Survey Of Education Work

The Educational Department has addressed a message to all ILGWU locals requesting them to report the details of their educational and recreational work for the year ending May 31, 1945. The message is accompanied by a form which, when filled out, is expected to contain all the required information.

"We would be glad to be supplied by our locals into an interesting pamphlet which will help us to check and evaluate our activity during the year," said the Educational Department communication.

"Our efforts in the past have co-operated very promptly and efficiently and we hope to again assist us in placing the record of our work before our members and the general public."

While formal classes have declined during wartime, there have been interesting innovations in the activity programs, and we are anxious for the locals to share their experiences with the other locals and with other unions."

Center At Textile H.S. To Hear Maidsa Springer

Maidsa Springer, recently returned from a seven-week tour of Great Britain, will speak to a group of American women trade unionists who will speak on her experiences abroad at the Educational-Recreational Center, Textile High School on May 22. The meeting will start at 6:30 P.M. The school is on West 18th St., between Eighth and Ninth Aves., New York City.

A veteran member of Local 122, Dramaturge, Mrs. Springer is educational director of Local 122.

LIFE with SCIENCE

By DOROTHY LIERNERMAN

THAT THE BLIND MAY SEE

Here is a true story which highlights the dramatic progress of modern science. In New York City last week two blind men were able to see again because of the gift from an infant who died 11 hours after birth. One was a very young man blinded in an automobile accident; the other a man of 39 who had been blind for many years. Through the magic of modern surgery and the service of the Eye Bank, a cornea transplant operation was performed. Within a few hours after the cornea tissue had been removed from the eyes of the infant, a thin oval piece of cornea tissue about one-fifth of an inch in diameter was transplanted to the eyes of the two blind men. A few weeks later these two men left the hospital seeing their way around. The young man had perfect vision again; the older one could see about as well as any man of his age.

150 Years Effort

For more than 150 years surgeons have tried to reverse this type of blindness by substituting a transparent substance in place of the damaged cornea. At first they attempted to use a piece of glass. That failed. Then they tried grafting animal corneas—from pigs, sheep and even chickens—in place of the damaged human cornea. After monetary success that also failed. About 50 years ago surgeons attempted to transplant human corneas. When an eye was removed because of an accident the surgeon cut out the tissue from the undamaged cornea and transplanted it to the eye of a blind person. The new cornea tissue grew to the eye of the blind man and he was able to see again.

There have been many such operations but comparatively few cases seemed to be entirely successful until quite recently. During the last decade several brilliant surgeons, notably the Russian, Dr. V. P. Pavlov, have perfected the technique of the cornea transplant operation to the point where 90 per cent of such operations are successful.

Cornea Shields Eye

The cornea is a transparent tissue which covers the iris and the pupil. The cornea has been compared to a windshield because it protects the eye against the outside world. But in reality it is much more than



that. For by bending the rays of light it helps to direct the light through the lens, which lies just behind the cornea. This human "windshield" has a windshield wiper better than any on the market. It provides its own fluid and is constantly in operation. The blinking of the eyelids—10 times a minute—is an automatic device which not only keeps the cornea shining but also protects it against foreign substances.

However, the cornea is sometimes damaged by flying particles, bits of dirt or acid, hot sparks or acid. Such an injury, however slight, may result in damaging the cornea tissue so that its transparency is lost.

There is, now hope of restoring sight to the blind in the United States, of whom there are about 15,000. But this hope can become a reality only if human cornea tissue can be readily available. Assuming that persons can be found who are willing to donate their eyes—after death—so that some blind may see again, there still remains the problem of preserving the cornea tissue and of transplanting it to those who need it. Cornea tissue can be taken from a living or a dead person regardless of age or state of health, provided the cornea is not damaged or diseased. Cornea tissue must be used within 72 hours after removal from the donor.

Tissue Preserved

It was to meet this need that the Eye Bank for Restoration, Inc., was established in New York City last January. It is affiliated with 22 leading New York hospitals and is national in scope. Its chief purpose is "to make available a supply of

Coops Bid For Globe Set-Up

Asserting that "the world-wide cooperative movement is the largest purely economic movement in the world and is an important and growing factor in world economy," the Cooperative League of the United States has formally proposed that the San Francisco Conference consider the establishment of an International Cooperative Office in the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations. The plan calls for an agency equal in status to the International Labor Organization, the World Bank and Monetary Fund and other existing official bodies.

It is reported that a number of delegates at San Francisco have given a favorable response to the plan. The text of the proposal describes the great network of co-operatives by showing that there are 143,000,000 family members in 42 countries, of whom 62,950,300 are members of rural economy, marketing and credit co-operatives; 30,314,375 are affiliated with urban co-operatives; 10,679,432 are members of non-agricultural occupational co-operatives; 8,608,334 are members of cooperative housing associations; and 32,513 are organized in other types of co-operatives.

The proposal also emphasizes that "plans are under way for post-war expansion of international cooperative trade which was already well developed before the war."

Fresh or preserved corneal tissue wherever and whenever needed by doctors and surgeons who are qualified to perform the "corneal graft operation."

Thus the Eye Bank takes its place with the Blood Bank as an institution which demonstrates modern man's concern for his fellow-men.

By BETTA BYER

The menace of war is not confined to battlefields and bomb-shattered cities. One of its gravest dangers is the growth of inflation. As shown by the lessons of previous wars, workers are especially hard hit by any large-scale runaway of prices which



N. Y. Restaurants Serve 5,000,000 Meals Daily

Food shortages and inequities are causing a trend toward restaurant eating that appears to be aggravating the food situation. All major cities report that the number of diners-out has sharply increased. In New York City, for example, the restaurant business has skyrocketed from 3,000,000 meals served daily before rationing started to its present level of 5,000,000 meals every day.

A demand is growing that rationing be applied to restaurants as a means of breaking this vicious circle.

Those who can afford to eat out gain certain benefits and available to those who must eat home, since rationing does not apply to restaurants. This has caused an extensive diversion of food supplies, especially meat, from markets to restaurants. At the same time, it raises the living costs of workers who patronize restaurants.

Child Labor Spread Hurts Health, Schools, Pay Rate

A growing number of minors are now employed in industry, many of them illegally. This is revealed in the record of increasing violations of child labor provisions in the Fair Labor Standards Act recently made public by the Children's Bureau of the

Department of Labor. Although decreased appropriations have forced the Bureau to cut down its inspections, its figures on child labor violations have doubled since 1942 when it reported 2,116 in 1942 there were 2,853 violations and last year 4,440.

Nearly 2,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17 are employed at full or part-time jobs today, which is nearly one-third of the total population in this age group. As a consequence, high school enrollments have decreased 14 per cent since 1940. In April 1944, before the war, less than 2 per cent of the boys and girls attending school worked outside of school hours. Four years later 20 per cent of the students held jobs. It is in this group that illegal employment is most extensive.

The alarming conditions resulting from the spread of child labor have been brought to light largely through the increasing number of industrial accidents involving minors. It is important to note that those illegally employed have been the chief victims of shop injuries. At the same time a transient youth problem as serious as that of the depression years has been created by the steady migration of boys and girls to war work centers.

In farming areas the situation is



worse. Among agricultural migrants, every person over the age of 6 usually works in the fields. Child labor in agriculture is virtually unregulated by law. An estimated 400,000 minors under 18 worked in harvesting the 1943 crop, often under conditions considered inadequate by the Children's Bureau, which has since then proposed standards for agricultural employment of minors. The Children's Bureau is urging a nation-wide campaign to end prevailing child labor evils. It emphasizes that the continuing increase in the number of minors working and their present conditions of work are a menace both to the health and development of the children and to the adult workers who will face competition for employment from the exploited cheap child labor after the war.

The twin task of checking inflation and helping to relieve suffering abroad means price control more urgent than ever before. There can be no question of the willingness of workers to support a program which aims at strengthening price control and equitable rationing at all points. A recent statement issued by the League of Women Voters sums up the problem very effectively. In both its domestic and international aspects. It reads as follows:

"V-E Day has not brought the dawn of democracy in Europe. It has brought only the opportunity to wage against great odds to establish a new order. We should not allow hunger to increase such odds.

"At the present time the most shortage in some areas and the widespread evidence of black markets are equipping to create a loss of public faith in and support for the rationing and price-control system. However, it is now much too late to set up a whole new system. The only possible course is to bolster the one we have, whatever its faults, and make it work.

"Specifically, at this time, it requires pressure on Congress to require the use of rationing and price controls. The alternative is not pleasant to think about. If price control breaks down we may well be paying \$150 a pound for meat. If there were no rationing, not only would those early at the grocery store get it all, but there would be no margin for supplying food to liberated Europe. The chaos and anarchy which will follow prolonged hunger in the European countries could result in a new fascism.

"So far as workers are concerned, the control of prices is a fundamental requirement and must continue until the war emergency is over. But consumers must also do their part in checking the inflation. It cannot be said too often that one of their greatest duties is to avoid patronizing the black market. That is where the worst menace lies.

Paper Salvage Remains Vital Until V-J Day

Paper salvage is still an urgent duty. Even before V-E Day there was a noticeable drop in the amount of paper thrown away, and this neglect has since become worse. According to estimates by the American Women's Volunteer Service, the average consumer can salvageable paper is lost in each family household every month.

To guard against this loss, the AWWV has opened a joint house campaign plan to organize personal appeals to tenants of large apartment houses to impress upon all housewives the importance of saving every scrap of paper possible and contributing it to the periodic pick-ups.

It is shown that nearly one-half of the paper now lost consists of such things as old letters and envelopes, used soap containers, cartons and wrapping paper discarded with other refuse. Until dual victory comes these items will continue to be a constant waste in adding the war effort.

JUSTICE PUZZLE

By S. F. FILLER

ACROSS	46. Cereals	DOWN	35. Hearing
1. Stoolish	51. Habit	36. Desert	36. Desert
4. Long-necked bird	52. Moderation	37. Undersized	37. Undersized
8. Vagabond	53. From water	38. Invalidate	38. Invalidate
12. Prayer	54. Female name	39. Drinking	39. Drinking
13. Usual	55. Condemned	40. Moral error	40. Moral error
14. Branch	56. ILGWU vice	41. Confronted	41. Confronted
15. Piloted	57. Salty	42. ILGWU vice	42. ILGWU vice
16. Later	58. Exclamation	43. Wanderer	43. Wanderer
17. Article	59. European	44. Bewildered	44. Bewildered
18. Medial	60. Female pig	45. Ocean	45. Ocean
19. Fiscal period	61. Hugs	46. Bird up	46. Bird up
20. Agreed	62. Meadow	47. Road up	47. Road up
21. Female	63. Female name	48. By way of	48. By way of
22. Compensates	64. Condemned	49. Road up	49. Road up
23. Distracted	65. ILGWU vice	50. Wanderer	50. Wanderer
24. Prisoner	66. Salty	51. Confronted	51. Confronted
25. Kind of bird	67. Exclamation	52. ILGWU vice	52. ILGWU vice
26. Mergel	68. European	53. Wanderer	53. Wanderer
27. From box	69. Female pig	54. Ocean	54. Ocean
28. Point	70. Hugs	55. Bird up	55. Bird up
29. Shared	71. Meadow	56. Road up	56. Road up
30. Female cavity	72. Female name	57. By way of	57. By way of
31. Mother	73. Condemned	58. ILGWU vice	58. ILGWU vice
32. Belonging to a job	74. Salty	59. Exclamation	59. Exclamation
33. "to be"	75. European	60. Female pig	60. Female pig

(Answer is on page 17.)

7th War Loan is On --- Buy Bonds

CUTTERS COLUMN LOCAL 10

ISIDORE HANMER, Manager

Our jubilation over the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany is naturally tempered by many sobering considerations. The cost in human life and destruction of property staggers the imagination. A colossal task of relief and rehabilitation must be carried out if Europe is not to sink into a state of social, political and economic chaos.

All the same time the bloody struggle against Japan must go on for many months, calling upon all of us for continued sacrifices in one form or another.

V-J Day Still to Come

And after V-J Day—what then? Will the world return, strong and steadfast, to old patterns of government, to nationalistic rivalries only partly concealed, perhaps, by an ineffective international organization? Or will the memory of our honored dead and the sacrifices of countless millions spur us on to realize a genuine and not a spurious peace structure, one which not only has adequate power to enforce decisions but rests on a solid foundation of justice and respect for the conscience of mankind? For we see a rebirth and extension of democracy throughout Europe, or shall we see new forces of despotism to the east and threats to human freedom in the west?

A heavy responsibility rests upon us to prevent the errors of the past from being repeated. We must strive to prevent the planting of seeds which will grow into another terrible war. And let us heed the warning that our geographical position between two warring nations makes us a target for our people from the increasingly deadly weapons of destruction. For, if we fail, we shall be condemning to death a future generation of young men and risking the ruin not only of our country but of civilization itself.

Our Casualties Grow

Two more members of Local 10 are reported killed in action in Germany, making a total of 11 who have made the supreme sacrifice in this war. They are Harvey Blockink and Morris Morgansman. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to their families.

A number of our members have been wounded but, according to reports, they have recovered or are convalescing. Altogether, several hundred cutters are overseas, serving in Europe and in the Pacific areas. Some have made a record in the service which should fill us with genuine pride.

MAP Starts June 1

MAP-388 went into effect on May 1, to be followed on June 1 by MAP-7. These regulations constitute a serious problem for the garment industry, particularly MAP-388's limitation of coat and suit production to 35 per cent of the 1943 base period. There is grave anxiety as to whether they will be a fair basis for production rate garments and how much will be available for better-quality garments above the cut-off point.

Criticism has been directed at various defects and inequities in the regulations, and many are justified. The mills should be required to distribute fabrics on a pro rata basis to former customers to insure a fair price to small as well as large firms. MAP, as usual, overlooks keeping requirements simple and should be simplified. Other changes might also improve the regulations. However, the fundamental question is the extent of fabrics which will be available.

Military requirements have frozen wool production 100 per cent and woolen production 80 per cent. This freeze was recently extended into the third quarter of this year. It is reported that wool fabric production for the Army will be about as large from July through Sept. as

Woolen fabric manufacture. Woolen fabric for your country. Give them to keep before you can get the you red points in return.

ATTENTION Members LOCAL 10

NEXT MEETING

Monday, May 28
Eight After Work
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th St. & 8th Ave.

Cutter Decorated



Herbert K. Orlif, Local 10 member, who writes from London that he is now displaying a cheif of ribbons and decorations including presidential citation, glider troops pin, Purple Heart Medal, good conduct medal, combat infantry badge and ribbons for the Sicily, San. Italian and Normandy campaigns.

In the preceding three months, a similar situation exists in connection with cotton and rayon fabrics. UNRRA requirements have been

fairly considerable and are likely to be increased as the cost of the war reveals the full extent of the needs of the peoples in the liberated countries. This situation will be eased if it is decided to ship raw materials abroad instead of finished garments or fabrics.

Fall Season Prospects

Both the War Department and the WPA have stated recently that there will be no cut-backs in the near future in textiles or apparel. Efforts are being made to increase the total production of textiles, which has fallen off due to manpower shortages. The WPA has placed employment in textile mills on the same urgent level as that for munitions. While this may help the situation, the basic reason for the drop in textile employment is the relatively low wages prevailing in that industry.

M-388 and MAP, with or without the various changes which have been suggested, are a threat to the stability of the industry and the prospects for the fall season. The only factor which would substantially relieve the situation would be a decline in government takings of textiles—and this does not seem likely at the present time.

Heroism of Local 10 Member Son Praised By Commander of Air Forces in Pacific



Cpl. Herman Goldhagen

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Cpl. Herman Goldhagen, son of Morris Goldhagen, an active member of Local 10, Cutters. This decoration, one of the most highly prized symbols of combat bravery, is accompanied by an eloquent personal letter to Cpl. Goldhagen's mother from Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific Area. The letter follows:

"Recently your son, Cpl. Herman Goldhagen, was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross. It was an award made in recognition of courageous service to his combat organization, his country, his home and to you. He was cited for extraordinary achievement with participation in an aerial flight over Alcantara-Aldrome, Philippine Islands, on Nov. 8, 1944.

"I would like to tell you how genuinely proud I am to have men such as your son in my command, and how gratified I am to know that young Americans with such courage and resourcefulness are

fighting our country's battles against the aggressor nations. "You, Mrs. Goldhagen, have every reason to share that pride and gratification."



By MORRIS BIALIK, V.P., Director, Midwest District, ILGOW

It was warm and humid in Chicago on May 7 but, looking out of the window, the sidewalks appeared to be covered with snow. But it was actually the heat of paper joyously hurled in victory came. It was V-E Day.

Many garment shops closed for the day and our headquarters soon filled up with members who poured in to exchange victory greetings. However, none of us lost sight of the struggle that still remains against Japan. Only that triumph will mean a final end to the war.

Simultaneous Vacations Suggested by the Union

In order to impart a genuine holiday spirit to our members' paid vacations, the union has suggested that the clock and dress industries employ and dressmakers be allowed to take their vacations during of waterfiring the periods over June, July and August as done in previous years. While the idea appears to be an acceptable one to the members of the association, it seems that the clock and dress industries cannot agree between themselves on which week to set aside for this purpose.

At the moment, therefore, it looks as if the dress industry will set the first week in July for vacations, while the clock shops have not yet decided whether to choose the last week in June or the first week in July. It is provided that

Pauline Newman presents a wrist watch, taken of many years of service, to Mrs. Fannie Miller, retiring from Union Health Center duty, as Dr. Lee Price looks on.



By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Farewell to Fannie Miller

After serving on the staff of the Union Health Center for 18 years, Mrs. Fannie Miller has decided to retire. It was not easy for her to come to this decision. The Union Health Center had become as much a part of her life as hers was intimately merged with the daily activities of the center. Moreover, she was fully aware of its need for her services. But while her spirit was willing enough, her aged body craved rest and relaxation. She has certainly earned the right to comfort, health and happiness in the years ahead.

The Union Health Center, the ILGOW and all of our patients will miss Fannie Miller. Next to her son and her grandchildren, the Union Health Center was her chief concern. Her heart and soul were in her many and varied tasks during her years with us. Time was of no importance to her so long as it meant serving our people. She was the first one to arrive in the morning and most often the last to leave.

At a dinner given in her honor, the staff presented her with a beautiful gold watch as a token of their respect and affection. To receive the presentation, Dr. Lee Price said:

"This material expression of gratitude from your departure from the Union Health Center is insignificant compared to the irreplaceable services you have rendered. Your sacrifice and devotion to your work are beyond description. 'I can only say that your co-workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and our thousands and thousands of patients—friends cannot ever forget what you have given of yourself to your work and to the Union Health Center.'

Stirling-Bellanca Wins, 1% Wage Increases Known. The agreement with the Stirling-Bellanca plant, Kokomo, Ind., was inspected several ILGOW shops and was a giant at the dinner given by the union at the Book Cadillac Hotel on April 28.

William Davis, ILGOW Midwest representative, appeared recently before the Detroit Education Board to plead in behalf of the teachers in the needle and cloth projects of the city. He pointed out that they are getting less pay in the city's employ than they would be able to earn in private industry. The teachers are members of the ILGOW.

Unexpected Gift. The writer of these lines was pleasantly surprised on May 4, when Brothers' Value, Green, Hansen, Schmitt and White, cutters of Ted Steins, for, came in with an ornate clock and placed it in front of him on the table. This, they explained, was a token of their gratitude at his efforts to win a wage raise, which later was approved by the WILA. Thanks, boys.

Embroidery Workers Drive To Abolish All Homework. Local 212, Embroidery Workers, is fighting its control over homework. Despite the recent decision by the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing homework, it is reported that a number of embroidery manufacturers in Chicago are violating this ruling. Manager George Paris has conferred with federal authorities, with the result that several contract shops have already been dropped in their practice of sending work to homes.

Let's All Support 'THE MIGHTY THH' War Loan Drive BUY BONDS - BIG!

JUSTICE

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RECONVERSION — PIECEMEAL

Victory in Europe has brought home to America with terrific impact the realization that we have won only half the war. V-E Day was but a brief moment of joy, a short respite from an arduous two-front war. Today, we have only one front to concentrate on—the drive against Fortress Japan.

Still, as we switch our armies, navies and air forces to the Pacific in an all-out attack against the Far East enemy, there is no escaping the fact that we shall need to employ less men and, perhaps, fewer materials in the one-front war than were required when we were engaged in combating the combined Axis powers in Europe, Africa and Asia. Industrial cut-backs, cancellation of war orders and the shifting of plants from war contract production to civilian goods—long as inevitable developments in the immediate future.

On the whole, however, too much optimism for an early flow of civilian goods onto retailers' shelves is not yet justifiable. At best, the return of "hard goods" can be expected only on a piecemeal basis, with output wholly dependent on contract terminations in each plant by the War Production Board and the Army and the Navy. In our own industry, textile fabrics—particularly cottons—are expected to continue tight as the need for such materials in Pacific campaigns will no doubt be even greater than during the war in Europe.

In its main aspects this viewpoint is supported by the blueprint drawn by War Mobilizer Vinson in his report to President Truman last week outlining the economic conditions under which the American people will have to live while the war against Japan is on full tilt.

We shall have less food and more rationing in 1945, Vinson asserts—less better-grade clothing though more low-cost basic garments, and some of the more essential consumer goods now unobtainable may go back into production within a year. Under the same pattern, wage controls and price ceilings will remain without change and the 48-hour week will continue in the war industries. No reduction in taxes may be expected until Japan is defeated, and bond drives will be repeated so long as there is need for them.

On the other hand, Vinson soberly estimates that by the end of the next twelve months, there will be 2,500,000 unemployed, chiefly resulting from shut-downs in war industry. How temporary this volume of unemployment will be and how quickly it will be absorbed by mounting civilian production no one, at the moment, can say. Nevertheless, it poses a disturbing problem, which will hit the country hard unless we adopt a more active reconversion policy than the one Mobilizer Vinson is ready to offer now.

To ally this grave prospect—in a material as well as psychological sense—organized labor, fully realizing the urgencies of the Pacific war, is calling for a large-scale production program without delay. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting two weeks ago, declared emphatically that cut-backs in airplane production and in ship-building alone justify swift planning for civilian production to provide jobs for the displaced war workers and returning servicemen. "Unless the reconversion process is expedited, mass unemployment will grip America in 1945 and purchasing power will be reduced to such a low point that expansion of post-war production will be blocked," states the Council. It supplements this demand with a call for immediate reconversion legislation which would provide for more adequate unemployment compensation to disemployed workers than is available at present.

"THE MIGHTY SEVENTH"

The Seventh War Loan has started, fresh in the wake of V-E Day. Americans as individuals are taking on their biggest quota in this war loan—\$14,000,000,000 in E bonds alone.

We have won the war in Europe, but the Battle of Japan has just begun. It must be backed up, paid for, fought for by a free people, intent on sweeping the Pacific clear of fascist hate forever.

The war to crush Japan will be bigger, tougher and longer than most Americans expect. The Allied Military Command has estimated that it will take years, not months. The knockout of Japan will take time, heroic and back-breaking effort, overpowering superiority of equipment. More of everything will be needed—more bombers, more fighters, more tanks, more jeeps, more trucks, more rockets, more guns.

So let us all do our utmost by investing in the limit in this Seventh War Loan. There is no better or safer highroad to our common goal than United States Savings Bonds.

"Before and After"



UNFINISHED BUSINESS

By M. D. D.

LABOR as an organized entity, is not scoring heavily in the San Francisco Conference. Both CIO and AFL representatives are on the scene in a consultative capacity to the United States delegation, but that is as far as labor's role at the Conference extends.

An effort by the so-called World Trade Union Congress, an embryonic group formed in London several months ago which President Clegg of the AFL properly described as a "fictitious body," a pale advisory states at San Francisco proved to be a fiasco. The Conference overwhelmingly rejected the more and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov later revealed that his delegation withdrew the request in the face of opposition from the United States and Great Britain.

Up to this moment, the concrete suggestions advanced by American organized labor to the San Francisco Conference may be summed up as follows:

President William Green proposed to the delegates that the "basic reforms" which are necessary and essential to human progress and welfare, to stability of government and to lasting peace" be incorporated in the preamble to the proposed world charter. Among these basic reforms of world-wide coverage, he listed the freedom of belief and worship, of speech and press, of assembly and association; freedom from interference with privacy of person, home and property, and the right of individuals to a fair public trial when accused of crime. The adoption of these principles of morality among nations, Green emphasized, would make it plain to all the peoples of the world that the new international security organization will not lose faith in the power of right over might.

Philip Murray, CIO president, called for a provision that would insure a consultative capacity to the "world federation of trade unions" within the general assembly of the forthcoming international security organization. Whether merit there may be in this suggestion is lost, however, in the all too obvious implication that Murray has in mind that sometime "world federation" will be his and his associates' approved in London last February for the purpose of torpedoing the old International Federation of Trade Unions because the latter body would not admit government-controlled labor groups into its midst.

WHO did it — the land armies or the air armadas? This rampant controversy is finally approaching a solution as the end of the war in Europe makes it possible to form an objective appraisal of the all-over effect of these two chief war-making arms.

As our armies rubbed one German city after another, they found that the damage done by our bombing has been underestimated rather than the reverse. A ruined industrial city is an awe-inspiring sight, but the destruction in the German cities is not the only thing — or even the main one — which our bombers have done to the Nazis. Especially in the last year, the crash of our bombing effort has not gone into the German industrial centers at all. It has gone onto precise targets, onto the enemy's oil factories and railways.

The result has been that by March of this year Germany's gasoline output was down to an almost negligible percentage of what it was before we started in earnest to attack the Nazi oil resources last year. It was the same story with the railways. True, the German railways had to be

lambled over and over again, some of them ten times in succession. In the past half year, until we finally smashed the Nazi's railways and breached its canal system beyond repair.

It goes without saying that the German experience acquired by our air forces points up a number of valuable lessons which should prove of devastating effect in the war against Japan. The Japanese air force has already become less than a match for our hard-hitting squadrons in the Eastern theatre; it will, no doubt, alter the fate of the Luftwaffe as soon as our great European air armadas reach the Pacific. We shall still have to come to grips with the main Japanese armies, of course, but that task should prove considerably easier after Japanese and Manchurian production and transport resources will have received from our air forces the same treatment the Nazis began getting last year.

THOUSANDS of Americans of Irish descent must have experienced a sinking feeling last week when they read that Eamon de Valera, Eire's president, had gone to the German legation in Dublin on the day it became known that Hitler was dead to offer "profundest condolences" on the demise of the chief Nazi executioner.

Fortunately, de Valera and his "neutral" mourners for Hitler are not all of Ireland. On V-E Day, shortly after the news of the German surrender came over the radio, crowds of Dubliners greeted the good tidings with elation in the streets, shops and cafes. Trinity College students emerged on the roof of the main entrance to the university and ran up Allied flags from the flagstaffs. Reluctantly, even de Valera's followers may come to learn that "neutrality"—when the issue is between freedom and servility—does not pay.

THE two abortive V-E Day "accops," pulled off in quick succession during the past two weeks by the Associated Press, chief news channel for the American people, appear not to have dampened in the least the spirits of this protagonist "par excellence" of unrestrained "competition" in the news-gathering business.

The first of these AP boners was perpetrated, as you may recall, on April 28 in San Francisco, and was based on the "mishap" of Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, to the effect that the war was all but over. It kept the American people from coast to coast, if a state of turmoil for several hours until the rumor was officially squashed in Washington. The next one, which came on May 7, when Edward Kennedy, the AP chief at General Eisenhower's headquarters, squandered over the wires a premature announcement of the unconditional surrender of Germany. This time the AP was forced to pay the penalty for its irresponsible "accops." Allied Headquarters suspended the AP's war facilities for a half-day throughout the European war theatre and clamped a permanent ban on Kennedy's dispatches in that area.

How did the AP react to this squandering? Did it feel abashed or show any repentance? Nothing of the kind. This time the squandering it raised a wall over the "unconscionable" action of Supreme Headquarters, branding the ban as being "definitely against the interests of a free American press" and demanding a quick resumption of its services.

Oh, "freedom of the press," what phony things are apt to be committed in its name!